FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FESTIVITIES COMMEMORATING FEBRUARY 1948 REPORTED

Kapek Opens Anniversary Rally

LD242335 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1503 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Address by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, opening a festive rally in Prague marking the 35th anniversary of victorious February -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, in 1948 the working people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, headed by Comrade Gottwald, defeated the reaction, thus securing, once and for all, the path toward socialism in our beautiful country.

I welcome you today at the 35th anniversary of victorious February. I welcome you, the working people and representatives of the People's Militia. Allow me to welcome as cordially as possible Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and supreme commander of the Czechoslovak People's Militia. [applause]

I ask Comrade Husak to deliver the festive address.

Husak Speech at Rally

LD242045 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1505 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a festive rally marking the 35th anniversary of victorious February, in Prague's Palace of Culture -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends. With the lapse of time the significance of victorious February 1948 becomes evermore outstanding as a historical line of division in our modern history. In the memorable February days 35 years ago the Czechoslovak people, in a deep class conflict, thwarted the attempt of the reactionary forces to return to the capitalist system. They said a firm "yes" to the socialist path which was shown and fought for by the CPCZ. After the completion of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the famous Soviet Army, our people were able to begin building a people's democratic system, developing the national and democratic revolution and implementing profound political, economic, and social changes. The February victory definitely secured this progressive revolutionary path and it has become a strong impusle for its acceleration. By settling the question of political power, the working class and the working people created the condition making it possible for society's energy and creative power to concentrate fully on the fulfillment of the eternal dream of the real social and national liberation of man. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of victorious February, we proudly recall the historical role of the CPCZ as a key political force, leader and organizer of the working class and of the people in the struggle against reaction. We also recall the important role of Comrade Klement Gottwald who led the party for many years.

Comrades, the February events were the culmination of the struggle of the working class and of the broad groups of working people to overthrow the bourgeois state. A new era began in the life of our country, the era of the building of socialism. In this struggle, our people drew from the historical experience of many years of fighting for national freedom and social justice. These were the experiences of decades of revolutionary class struggle by our workers' movement and of 20 years of difficult life full of hardship in the bourgeois republic which was unable to offer work, a livelihood and a dignified life for its citizens as well as independence and security for our people.

Our people remember well the Munich tragedy, (?the evasiveness) of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and its reformist leaders and the betrayal by the Western allies. They could not allow the sacrifices made by the best sons and daughters of our people, communists and noncommunists, in the home and foreign resistance, in the fight against the fascist intruders for the restoration of our state independence and for a more just social system in the new Czechoslovakia to be in vain.

The firm stance of the USSR in defending our state when it was threatened by the fascists was firmly anchored in the minds of our people. In their minds and hearts they bore the idea that the USSR was carrying the greatest burden of World War II and that it was the Soviet Army whose liberation mission and enormous sacrifice saved the world from the Nazi barbarism and brought freedom to our people.

These fundamental historical experiences were present in our antifascist, national liberation struggle which culminated in the Slovak national uprising and in the May uprising of the Czech people. The Kosice government program, the program for building a people's democratic Czcechslovakia was based on these experiences. For its implementation, progressive forces had to fight a difficult battle with the bourgeois reaction which did not want to lose its privileges and never came to terms with the revolutionary achievements of the people. During the class and political struggles in the postwar period, the conviction among broad masses of working people gained strength that only the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, are able to safeguard Czechoslovakia as a people's and democratic state which will guarantee true government and social rights for the people, a just solution to the nationality issue, freedom, independence and firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. This is why our people, by their decisive and united revolutionary action, responded in those February days of 1948 to the appeal of our Communist Party and withstood the attempt by the bourgeoisie to change internal developments in Czechoslovakia and its foreign policy for its own benefit. The fact that alongside Czechoslovakia stood a firm ally -- the Soviet Union -- was most important for the victory of the working people in February 1948; thus, open interference by imperialism into the internal affairs of our country was made impossible. Our working people were able freely, according to the Constitution, to decide their own fate. The February victory of the Czechoslovak people was a great victory for the progressive forces, and on an international scale, it was a great success for the revolutionary struggle in postwar Europe, an important link in the creation of the socialist community. Attempts by world reaction to renew the rule of capitalism in Czechoslovakia and to create dependence on imperialist states failed. This is why victorious February has been and remains a thorn in the flesh of international reaction.

Czechoslovak experiences are a valuable contribution to the revolutionary theory and practice of the international communist and workers movement. They are further proof of the common validity of Lenin's teaching about the ways of transition to socialism in conditions of industrially advanced countries. With justification and pride, we stress the ideological connection between victorious February and Great October, the inseparable links between revolutionary struggle of our working class and working people with the struggle of the entire international revolutionary movement.

The revolutionary bequest of victorious February is one of the permanent values of our people and of our party. Its message and the creative energy which emanates from it is ever present and is creating a firm foundation for our future. The results which we achieved during the 35 years since February 1948 are a source of power for present and future generations who have confidence in the path of building an advanced socialist society. The political importance and meaning of the February victory are still valid and alive.

We have always considered and consider the attitude toward February to be a criterion of the relation to the people's power, to the socialist path of our homeland, to the friendship and alliance with the USSR and with all revolutionary progressive forces.

In this spirit we shall continue to guard the socialist achievements and we shall never allow any endangering of our socialist system, of the firm links of the party with the people, of the leading role of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist vanguard and of our international ties. [applause]

Today, as we recall again the famous February days, we express respect and gratitude to all communists and noncommunists, to the working class, agricultural workers, members of the intelligentsia, all working people, all progressive forces of the National Front, members of the People's Militia and Armed Forces and all citizens of our state who, in February, united round the CPCZ, defended the progressive bequest of the national-liberation struggle and firmly took a stand for the ideals of socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades, the 35 years since victorious February have proved in practice the correctness and truthfulness of the values for which in February 1948 a sharp struggle was waged and which became the base for our socialist present. Socialist ideals with which the working class and the working people went into the February fight are being gradually fulfilled. We are linked with February 1948 by the work and life of everyone who gave, and gives today, their strength and ability to the service of the socialist society, of everyone who changed socialism from a distant revolutionary idea to a reality.

Since the first steps, the construction of socialism in our homeland, the program of which was set by the Ninth CPCZ Congress, was carried out in difficult conditions. The capitalists left us with an unauspicious heritage. Every step forward had to be contested in the face of the resistance of the enemies of socialism, against the actions of world imperialism which never accepted the fact that Czechoslovakia had escaped its influence. The working class and the working people had to learn on the way the art of leadership, to educate new leading cadres and to create a socialist intelligentsia. The basic new political, social and cultural tasks had to be dealt with quickly. We also had to overcome our own errors. The working people have become the real managers of their country in the struggle for revolutionary changes. The bourgeoisie was stripped of its political and economic power. Democracy for a narrow group of exploiters was replaced by democracy for the broadest groups of people's masses. The working class, which was exploited and humiliated, has shown, in a close alliance with the agricultural workers, that it was able to manage state and public affairs incomparatively better than the bourgeoisie, and at the same time act in the interest and for the welfare of the broadest groups of the people.

The years of our five-year-plans were years of great building of enthusiasm and of exemplary self-sacrifices in overcoming obstacles and implementing socialist changes.

The working people have been able successfully to solve the complex tasks of socialist industrialization and the introduction of the cooperative system in villages. New industrial branches have been built, something that never existed in Czechoslovakia before. Throughout our country, new enterprises, schools, hospitals, scientific institutions, cultural and sports facilities, new housing developments, and so on, have sprung up. Through strengthening the bond of workers and farmers it has been possible to set villages on the path of building socialism through the construction of large-scale agricultural cooperative production. The life in our villages has changed beyond recognition. The traditional hard work and hardship have disappeared. Differences between cities and villages have been, in principle, eliminated. Signs of poverty and backwardness have been erased from the map of our state. In a historically short period, the foundations of socialism have been laid.

The resolution of the nationalities questions in our country is one of the most important successes of socialism.

This has found an expression in the establishment of the Czechoslovak federation. In our socialist country, the principles of equality, fraternity, and the firm unity of the Czechs and Slovaks and the nationalities living in our country have become a true reality. The fact that the task of equalizing the economic, social and cultural differences between the Czech lands and Slovakia -- which was the result of historical developments — has been solved, is an important result of our party's Leninist policy on nationalities. Slovakia -- with the fraternal help of the Czech people -- in a historically short period has become an advanced and equal part of our state. Our experiences bear out that the Leninist policy on nationalities works well in Czechoslovak conditions, as an important tool of strengthening and developing the fraternal internationalist cooperation of our nations and nationalities, the stability of our state, and the dynamic development of society. In this spirit we deem the tasks of the future also important: We must continue in the policy of developing our nations and nationalities whom we must bring still closer together, in developing a united Czechoslovak economy, strengthening Czechoslovak stateshood and the cohesion of the Czechoslovak people.

We have created a powerful material-technological basis for the Czechoslovak socialist society. We put vast means in the economy. The performance of the national economy -- measured by the national income -- is now more than six times greater than in 1948. At the moment our industry produces more per month than it did annually in 1937. This all improves the life of our people. Development of the production capacities has made it possible to make deep and positive changes in the position of the working man. With the elimination of exploitation, the former sharp class and social differences were also eliminated. People no longer fear unemployment and poverty. Our society realistically fulfills the fundamental political and social rights for which the working class had to fight for many decades: the right to work and rest, to be secure in sickness and old age, and to receive education. Our society pays great attention to the security of young people and to equality of women. For the life of the broadest strata of the working people, high living standards are characteristic. In comparison with 1948, average earnings have grown more than threefold. The earnings of the working people in agriculture are, in principle, the same as those in other branches of the national economy.

Personal consumption has more than quadrupled. The number of pensions paid out has tripled. The value of these pensions has grown 13 times. Since 1948, almost 3 million new apartments have been built, in which over one-half of our citizens are housed. In addition, the living standards of a majority of our citizens have improved thanks to modern alterations in hundreds of thousands of other apartments. We have achieved important successes in the development and democratization of education and culture, and in the development of the arts. Socialism has opened wide the gates to education for the children of workers and farmers. The number of specialists with completed secondary education has increased five times, and those with high school education has increased more than six times since 1948.

The citizens' social consumption has become a great achievement of socialism, and the state constantly tried to improve on this. In 1982 this amounted to more than Kcs152 billion. Of this, expenditures for supporting families with children and for other social purposes exceeded Kcs76 billion annually; education expenditures amounted to almost Kcs24 billion; and health service expenditures amounted to Kcs23 billion. A large number is also spent on developing culture and on other tasks. In this way, social consumption makes a significant contribution to raising the real incomes, which currently are about Kcs10,000 per capita annually.

However, the above factors do not fully describe the true depth of the changes which have taken place in the working people's lives, or the extent of the securities socialism has guaranteed for them.

The true humanism and advantages of the socialist social system are particularly obvious in comparison with the fate of the tens of millions of unemployed in advanced capitalist countries, with the reduction of their already inadequate social aid, and with the hopeless position of their young generation.

During the last 35 years, we have been developing the heritage of February along with constructing and improving the socialist political system. We have paid consistent attention to strengthening the socialist state as an organ of political power both for the working class and for all working people, as an instrument for economic and cultural construction, and as an instrument for defending revolutionary achievements. The extensive system of the national committee, legislative bodies and social organizations of the National Front represents an effective means of deepening the people's participation in management and government. The fundamental tendency of the social changes in our country is to bring classes and social groups closer together. As bodies of people's power created by our revolution, the national committees have gradually become the responsible organizers of political, economic and social life. The National Front, which was born at the time of the national liberation struggle and which was revived at the time of February, has also come to occupy a firm and permanent place in our social system. It has fulfilled, and continues to fulfill an important role; it is the political expression of the bond between workers, farmers and intelligentsia, and of the unity of our country's nations and nationalities.

Our united revolutionary trade unions, which played an irreplaceable role in the great February days and in the entire stage of the construction of socialism, have extensive rights in the life of our society as well as great responsibility in ensuring construction tasks and in protecting the rights and interests of the working people.

The positive assessment of the 35 years of the construction of socialism must deservedly include the results we have achieved in strengthening Czechoslovakia's position in the world and in defending its interests on the international forum. With its allies, Czechoslovakia is making an active contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress. The pioneering course leading to the socialism we have today has not been an easy one. We have had a tremendous advantage in that we have been able to utilize the rich experiences of the Soviet Union and Soviet Communists. Despite that, we frequently had to follow unexplored paths in solving new problems. It has been necessary to pass more than one test along this path. The most difficult one was the deep crisis in the party and society at the end of the 1960's. Overcoming this -- with the fraternal help of our friends -- was a historical test for the party, the National Front, the state and the Czechoslovak people. The principled policy, which followed the best revolutionary traditions, quickly helped to renew the party's strength, unity and ability to act in the political struggle to defeat the right-wing opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces, and to lead society out of the crisis toward further successful socialist developments.

The experiences from this difficult period are a permanent lesson for our party and people. The years following the overcoming of the crisis have been a period of social stability; of dynamic political, economic and cultural development; and of strengthening the international position of our country. Those years witnessed the growth of the party's authority. At the same time, the attraction of its policy for the broadest strata of working people was also increasing. This has also been borne out by the fact that the party ranks have been increased by hundreds of thousands of new members and candidate members, particularly young workers and farmers.

Comrades, in the last 35 years the Czechoslovak people, led by the CPCZ, exerted great effort for the development of our country. This has been the result of an honest, selfless effort of the millions of workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia -- something which deserves great praise.

In the early 1980's, Czechoslovakia is an advanced socialist state with a modern and developed economy, high standards of education, good living standards, and all-round social provisions for the people. The state's independence and security has been ensured through reliable bonds of alliance. Our people live in an atmosphere of active creative work and an initiative-imbued effort to deal with the demanding tasks of the current stage. Our people trust the CPCZ's policy and actively contribute to its implementation.

We are fully justified in saying that the party, the National Front and our people are honorably fulfilling the heritage of February, and that we have every reason to face the future with confidence.

It is with pride that we recall the results achieved in the past 35 years. Our main attention, however, is focused on present and future tasks. This means focusing all forces for the implementation of the general line worked out by the 14th and developed further by the 15th and the 16th CPCZ Congresses. This is the line of further development of socialist society, of peaceful and creative work of the people for the prosperity and happy future of our country in fraternal union with the community of socialist countries. It is a policy which safeguards the continuity of the revolutionary struggle of the party and the people proceeding from the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism and corresponding to the new requirements of the time. Developments have confirmed fully the correctness of this path. This policy has been adopted by all organizations of the National Front and is supported by our people. We see our main task in mobilizing even more effectively the material, social, and spiritual forces and resources of society for its further betterment.

In the economic sphere, the core of our policy is the improvement of efficiency and the speeding up of the intensive development of the national economy. This requires demanding and profound, comprehensive, and long-term changes not only in production but in other areas of life. It is necessary to overcome many habits, methods, and forms of work which no longer correspond to new conditions. In the solution of problems of intensification we do not yet have solutions to all problems. We must actively seek new ways, generalize our practical experiences, and make use of the experiences of fraternal countries. Today our press published an article by Comrade Andropov in connection with Karl Marx' anniversary. For the most part it deals with topical socialist problems in the Soviet Union, but it is very interesting and useful for us, too, for an analysis of our society and for finding solutions. The ideas of Comrade Andropov (?are helpful).

We have to base the development of production more decisively on increasing the social productivity of work, on better utilization of all resources in society. This is the only possible, though demanding, realistic path toward further economic and social improvement. We have to make better use of the knowledge, abilities, traditions, experiences, initiatives, and qualifications of our workers, of agricultural workers and of members of intelligentsia, who are our greatest wealth. The speeding up of scientific-technological progress is of key importance. The struggle for the speedy and broadest possible application of its results has to become the axis for all managerial, planning, organizational, and educational activity.

The achievement of these goals is inseparably linked with participation in the international division of labor -- above all with international socialist integration. The entire period of socialist building has confirmed the supreme importance of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. At present, the importance of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, of joint solutions to scientific-technological tasks and the gradual application of higher forms of cooperation and specialization in all spheres of our economy is evident.

Supplies of Soviet raw materials and energy on advantageous terms, and the fact that we can pay for them with our industrial products that have guaranteed stable sales on the Soviet market, are of great importance for our economy.

Czechoslovakia attaches great importance to developing and deepening multifaceted cooperation with the other socialist states with CEMA. Therefore, Czechoslovakia actively supports the preparation of the CEMA summit meeting. A meeting of Central Committee secretaries on these issues was held recently. We are convinced that the results of the meeting will serve as new stimulus for deepening the integration process and will contribute to the advancement of the national economies and to further consolidation of the unity of the socialist community, to coordination of its economic policy, and to strengthening of its economic positions in the international arena.

Comrades, the concrete tasks of our economic policy in the Seventh Five-Year Plan were set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The congress set tasks to secure the further growth of production, of industry, of agriculture, and of other spheres; to continue the program of construction of an advanced socialist community; to adapt the economy more quickly to the conditions of the eighties; to maintain and harmonize the attained results; and to improve the living standard and the social guarantees of the people. These are the fundamental aims of the congress' program.

In dealing with this task we are proceeding from a sober evaluation of the level of development attained so far and of our real possibilities. We are aware that since the middle of the seventies internal and especially external economic conditions have become more and more demanding. This affects the securing of necessary domestic and imported raw materials and energy resources, and calls for their more rational utilization. This also affects our export and domestic market policies. Because of our considerable involvement in international trade it is understandable that we cannot avoid some of the effects of the declining international situation and of the crisis in the capitalist economy which is being tossed about by a deep crisis in production, in international trade and in finance. This demands that we pursue even more firmly the course of improving efficiency and intensification and, in cooperation with the socialist countries, of continuing to reduce the negative influence of the capitalist economy on our own economy.

In keeping with our policy of peaceful coexistence we are interested in further developing equal, mutually advantageous economic relations also with nonsocialist countries. In these difficult conditions, we must strive to assert ourselves with good quality products on the world market and, on this basis, to secure our domestic needs.

In less than 2 years since the congress, the party, state and economic bodies and mass organizations of the National Front have done extensive work to implement its conclusions. In economic development we are undermining the issue of quality. In the interest of securing external equilibrium we have increased our efforts to secure exports and make savings in imports. We have reduced the rate of investment project construction and the number of projects under construction and are concentrating our strength on the completion of projects, on modernization, and on better utilization of existing capacities. We are making great efforts to rationalize consumption and save of fuel, energy, metals, petroleum products and other materials. We have adopted measures to improve the living and working conditions of miners. We are gradually improving the structure of the processing industry in order to concentrate more on key areas, to make it correspond more to our needs and conditions. We are expanding the construction of nuclear power production capacities and nuclear engineering. The policy of further developing a number of specialized heavy-engineering industries, of developing the motor, food-processing, machine, agricultural, and other industries was adopted and is gradually being implemented.

We are speeding up the development of the electronics industry and giving priority development to branches of the consumer goods industries which use domestic raw material. We pay constant attention to increasing self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. A whole complex of measures is being implemented for improving services for the population. We are implementing a program of saving and economizing in the entire administrative area.

There are other examples of operational and long-term measures being taken by party and state bodies in the interests of more quickly adapting to new economic requirements. We are gradually developing the system of measures for perfecting the planned management of the national economy. Above all, we are interested in a better quality of and prospects for planning, greater efficiency in direct management, and a multilateral and more intensive utilization of resources in the interests of a more efficient economic pressure on production. We are deepening the efficiency of the system of control throughout the economy, and are taking steps to deepen ties between production and foreign trade in order to achieve a more efficient use of new technology in production and to perfect investment activity. It must be applied to all management activity: less bureaucratic clumsiness and anonymity and more flexibility and socialist initiative; and greater authority, (?material interests), and responsibility for economic units.

We made considerable advancement in implementing the congress resolution in 1982, despite the fact that we had to face very complex conditions and deal with the consequences of gross discrimination and credit blockade from the imperialist countries. We managed to fulfill state plan targets, to achieve a moderate production growth, to reduce crude oil consumption by almost 10 percent, to deal with the consequences of lower harvest yields in 1981, to safeguard an active trade balance sheet, and to reduce our debts in the sphere of free currencies. We consider it an important result that the stability of the domestic market has basically been safeguarded, and that it corresponds to the needs and interests of the working people.

A number of concrete examples of work enterprises' and national committees' initiatives show that realistic possibilities exist for using greater flexibility in solving shortcomings in the market and in services in order to better meet the needs of the population. This is why we insist that all sections of the management, production, trade, health services, and other services show a considerably greater initiative in this direction. Satisfying the material and cultural needs of the working people is a permanent and inseparable part of our party's policy. We will continue to approach its implementation and all of the questions connected with the life of working people with the greatest possible responsibility. This also applies to caring for the environment, which is increasingly important in our country.

When reviewing the past year's results, the Central Committee appreciated the achievements and singled out a number of shortcomings. Not all branches have completed plans fully and according to the required standards. We can see insufficient state and working discipline in many places as well as a low standard and poor quality of work. We can still find laziness, routine work, technological and economic backwardness, all of which we have to overcome more decisively. Managerial workers at all levels have to ensure order, discipline, good organization, and precise implementation of tasks -- as matter-of-fact requirements -- at each workplace. Despite the existing problems, results of the past year are further proof that our economy has the strength and the potential to be able to deal successfully with the challenging conditions of the 1980's.

This year's task is to significantly strengthen the positive tendencies in the development of the economy, to more quickly overcome negative phenomena, and -- through better utilization of limited sources, energy, and raw materials as well as through more effective utilization of basic funds and working time -- to accelerate development.

The present time requires that we deliver work of better quality and achieve better results. After all, this work is for our people, for their better life, and for the further development of our socialist country. We are therefore convinced that everyone will make his contribution to successfully fulfilling this year's tasks and the tasks of the other years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [applause] Even at such festive moments as this one today, we must talk about what determines our life and further development.

Comrades, in implementing the program of the 16th congress we pay consistent attention to improving the activity of our socialist state and the entire political system. We have as our starting point the Leninist idea of socialist construction as a creation of the creative activity and energy of the millions masses. Keeping with this, our progress is directed toward deepening socialist democracy; broadening the immediate participation of the people in management and government; and creating realizing and checking our policy. Above all, we are realizing measures for improving the activity of the national committees. The roles of the elected bodies and deputies of the national committees have been increased, and the powers of the city and local national committees in key villages have been enlarged.

The influence of the national committees in economic and cultural construction has been strengthened. The most important part of their activity increasingly involves solving people's everyday problems. This all strengthens the democratic foundations of their activity and brings the execution of state administration closer to the people. The work of all state institutions must enable the working man to see every day that they are his institutions, which he can approach in complete confidence that they protect his justified interests, that they really are bodies elected by the people, responsible to the people and checked by the people. An equal contribution to the all-round development of social and working activity is made by Communists, non-party members, and the members of other parties of the National Front.

An irreplaceable role is played by the social organizations of the National Front. Their congresses -- and a number of them will take place this year -- above all the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and the 3rd Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth, have been important political events in the life of the country. Millions of working people again supported through these congresses the policy of the Communist Party and expressed their determination to work for its realization. The growing role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in construction work, in solving the fundamental questions of the development of the country, and the needs of the working people, is an important part and a characteristic feature of our socialist system. We attach special importance to the role of trade unions in developing work activity, socialist competition, the movement of the brigades of socialist labor, and other work initiatives.

On this festive occasion I wish to thank work collectives and individuals for their pledges in honor of the 35th anniversary of victorious February. The importance of these pledges is not only that their fulfillment enriches our society with further great values, but that they express firm determination to develop the heritage of February through the thing which is now most important to us -- concrete construction deeds. [applause]

An important role in the development of activity and initiative of our people is played by the Socialist Union of Youth, the Organization of Czechoslovak Women, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and other social organizations of the National Front. There are many of them; it would be a long list; I will not name them all. The challenging tasks we have to solve in the present stage demand in our entire social life, in the activity of all bodies and organizations, the strengthening of a work atmosphere, demanding a high standard of work and responsibility. We have to rid ourselves of elements of formalism. We have to pay great attention to comments of working people. We have to work in such a way that the enormous inexhaustible force of people's energy and initiative, collective awareness, and experiences develop and are utilized more fully.

New tasks and conditions demand more growth of the socialist awareness, education, and cultural maturity of working people and the ideological-education work.

We consider socialist awareness to be an important source of both political and working activity of the people, their initiative in approaching the implementation of tasks, solution of problems, and overcoming of obstacles.

It is important that working people understand our domestic and foreign policy to understand correctly why we set ourselves higher and more challenging tasks, that they understand measures that we adopt for their safeguarding, and that they assert them actively. Throughout society it is necessary to strengthen considerably the respect and appreciation of honest, quality work, which, under socialism, is the only source of a better life. Throughout society it is necessary to create a much more critical atmosphere to deal with various remnants of the past -- speculation, corruption, the gain of wealth at the expense of others, parasitism and other phenomena, which are not acceptable to the socialist morale and harm our common work. The simple requirements for conscientious and quality work, discipline, order and economizing contain the profound meaning of our entire effort for the well-being and happiness of man and a peaceful future for our country. [applause]

Comrades, in the entire revolutionary history of our people, in the February events of 1948, in the entire period of the building and development of socialism in the past 35 years our domestic and foreign policy have been closely linked and influenced each other.

We say: Socialism and peace have always been inseparable. This is correct. In recent years the importance and urgency of the task of safeguarding peaceful conditions for the work of our people have become even greater. The policy of confrontation launched by the ruling circles of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc have resulted in the fact that the world is now going through a very complex period. The reactionary imperialist forces are unleashing feverish armament, are evoking dangerous crisis situations, and are creating points of tension in various parts of the world. They are seriously undermining normal international economic cooperation; they are stepping up their attacks against socialism with the aim of weakening individual socialist states, and are disturbing the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

People in our country and elsewhere throughout the world rightly wonder what the consequences of this dangerous imperialist policy can be and what to do in order to avert the threat of war and to relax tension in international relations. The seriousness and complexity of the present situation certainly must not be underestimated. On the other hand, it is correct to strengthen in all peace-loving people an awareness of an alternative path to that onto which aggressive imperialist circles are trying to push mankind. It is possible to avert the danger of war. It is possible to defend and strengthen peace.

We fully support the words of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at last November's Central Committee session, and I quote: The policy of detente is not a policy only of the past; it will live in the future. End of quote. This conviction is strengthened by the knowledge that social forces which support peaceful coexistence between states with different social system are much stronger in the world now than ever before in the past. The most important force in the path of those who would be willing, for their class interests, to steer mankind again toward a world war, is the realistic political, economic, defense potential of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states, and their consistent peace policy.

In recent months, the joint peace efforts of the socialist countries have been stepped up further, above all in connection with the struggle against the U.S. plans to deploy on the territory of some West European NATO member states new American missiles and nuclear warheads. It is understandable that our citizens are also following this development with great attention and justified concern.

Czechoslovakia has been contributing actively to the relaxation of international tension and strengthening of mutual trust. This was achieved during the seventies through the joint efforts of all concerned states, above all at the Helsinki conference. The sharp turn in the policy of the United States and NATO has put a stop to this positive development. This is against the vital interests of European nations. No wonder their approach evokes growing disgust among all who are really interested in improving the situation, in preserving peace and safeguarding security in Europe. New, important proposals which opened the way to overcoming this dangerous situation were submitted by the Soviet Government at the end of last year in a speech by Comrade Andropov at a festive session marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has thus illustrated yet again the means and goals of the struggle for peace.

At the beginning of this year, at a session of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague, Warsaw Pact member states worked out and adopted a concrete program for the struggle to strengthen peace, for disarmament, for the reduction of the risk of a war and for the relaxation of tension in Europe. In the Political Declaration adopted in Prague the Warsaw Pact member-states proposed to the NATO member-countries to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations, and also submitted other important proposals, the implementation of which would contribute considerably to improving the international situation. Yet again they proved convincingly that they are making honest efforts to resolve issues and adopt effective measures to avert the new dangerous round of arms build-up. They declared plainly that the effort of the United States and NATO to achieve one-sided advantages and to disturb the existing balance of power in the world has no chance of success.

This peace offensive of the socialist states evoked a wide and lively reaction throughout the world. It is being confirmed that more and more sober-minded people understand that to avert the threat of war is in the interest of all nations. This is manifested by the growth of a mass, peaceful antimilitary movement around the world. Millions of people -- regardless of their different world views, social positions, political beliefs, or religion -- are taking an active part in the peace movement. In Western Europe and the United States important scientists, prominent artists, former generals, representatives of churches, and sober-minded politicians are ever more frequently demanding that the Soviet proposals be seriously considered and that the United States take a stand that would make concrete and serious deliberations possible. Therefore, it is necessary to strive with even greater intensity to bring about joint action by everybody who is aware that in the current conditions mankind has no more pressing and important a task than to preserve peace and avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. [applause]

It is also true today that whether or not the dangerous intentions of imperialism can be successfully stymied depends largely on such joint action. Czechoslovak people have always taken an active part in this struggle and contribute effectively to it today. We expect that the World Assembly for Peace, which will be held in Prague this June, will make an important contribution to finding a common base for everybody who fights against war and for life in peace and who opposes the threat of nuclear arms.

Comrades, in the current turbulent world we are becoming aware again and yet again of the inestimable importance of firm friendship alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR and of the fact that Czechoslovakia is a firm part of the community of the socialist countries in the interest of the peaceful life of our people. They are reliable guarantees for the independence and security of our state. We are fully justified in saying that our friendship and alliance with the USSR is firmer and Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation broader and more advanced than ever before. In accordance with the most vital interests of our people, we shall further strengthen and develop these fraternal mutual relations as one of the basic bequests of the victorious February.

We shall contribute to strengthening the unity of states of the socialist community, to the common struggle for peace and to the strengthening of the defense forces of the socialist countries. To this end we shall continue to develop and further strengthen all-round mutual cooperation in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends, the 35 years since the February victory has been a period of great revolutionary changes, a successful economic, social, and cultural development. The devoted work of millions of our people has been manifested in the great implementation of the bequest of the victorious February, and we are continuing our efforts to further develop our socialist society on the basis of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The results we have achieved and the experiences gained, the sober evaluation of our abilities and the justified faith in the creative force of the people fill us with a realistic optimism that in the future years we shall take a further step forward in social development.

Our certainty is based above all on the fact that the working class and the people are headed by a vanguard, the CPCZ. We know well that without the Communist Party, which has become the recognized leading force of our people, there would not have been the February victory, revolutionary changes, or the building of the socialist present. It is also the guarantee of our future victories. We have a united, mature, capable CPCZ, a party closely linked with the working people which carries out a principled, realistic and international policy which is clear and close to the people and based on the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism.

In the interest of the further development of socialism, in the interest of our people and the further prosperity of our country, we shall take care that our party is further strengthened, that its revolutionary character is further deepened, that its ability to solve still more demanding tasks is further developed and perfected and that it continues to fulfill its historical task honorably and to serve the working people faithfully. Communists consider this to constitute a most important duty to which we are bound by the revolutionary bequest of events which took place in our country 35 years ago.

Let our dear homeland, the CSSR, prosper. [applause] Long live our working people. Long live our firm friendship with the Soviet Union. [applause] Let the international communist and workers movement continue to be strengthened. Long live socialism and peace. [applause] Long live the organizer of the successes of our people, the CPCZ. [applause]

Husak Congratulates Militia

LD232347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and commander in chief of the People's Militia, received at Prague Castle today People's Militia representatives from all regions of the CSSR. The reception was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other party Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Petur Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, and Josef Kempny; Central Committee Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Miloslav Lapka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other figures. Also present were Party Central Committee department head Eugen Turzo and Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

To open the meeting People's Militia headquarters commander Miroslav Novak gave a report.

Comrade Gustav Husak then, on behalf of the highest party and state bodies and in his own name, congratulated the members of the People's Militia on the 35th anniversary of victorious February, which is also the anniversary of the foundation of the People's Militia.

The victory of our working people in February 1948 through their unified, firm action in the sharp clash with bourgeois reaction, Comrade Gustav Husak said, is a historic milestone in the modern history of the Czechoslovak people. The defeat of reaction meant a definite end to the capitalist order in our country. The issue of power was settled with final validity in favor of the working class and the broad groups of the working people, and conditions were created for building a new socially just socialist society. Based on the will of the people, a decision was also made on the foreign political orientation of our state, which is based on the firm friendship and alliance with the USSR and with the other countries of the socialist community. This is a reliable guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of Czechoslovakia, of the free socialist development and peaceful life of our people.

Comrade Husak described as a still living and valid bequest of February the fact that the working class and the working people were able to push back the counterrevolutionary attempt of reaction only because they had in their leadership the CPCZ as the chief political power, the leader and the organizer; the party which gained rich experience in the long battles for social justice and national freedom, which was strongly linked to the people, which was creatively applying Marxist-Leninist teaching, and which was loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We will also always remember with respect the significant merits of Comrade Klement Gottwald, who led the party for many years. The results our people have achieved under the leadership of the CPCZ since victorious February show that the path of building and advancement of socialism is the right one.

Deep political and economic changes have created a broad base for increasing the material and cultural standards of the people, Husak said. The socialist system gives our people firm life and social guarantees. All this strengthens the trust of the people in the policy of the party and the socialist state. They actively support it by their selfless work and contribute to the successful implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Its fulfillment demands that we work more effectively in each sphere to contribute with our honest, good quality labor to the further flourishing of our homeland and to the happy life of our people.

The People's Militia also brought its dignified contribution to the work of socialist building. It was formed in February 1948 as an armed part of the working class and its vanguard, the CPCZ, as an important instrument of direct participation of the working people in the protection of revolutionary achievements. With its firm action in February 1948 it significantly contributed to foiling the counterrevolutionary attempt by bourgeois reaction, pushing through the just demands of the working people, and to solving the crisis by political and constitutional means.

During its entire existence the People's Militia has embodied in its activity the unity of building and defense of its socialist homeland. In the struggle for realization of socialist changes its members have always been in the vanguard of the fulfillment of economic political and ideological-educational tasks, in strengthening the power of the working class, the working people, and in strengthening the country's defense capability.

The People's Militia also proved its loyalty to socialism, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the crisis-ridden years 1968-69.

The militia unreservedly supported the policy of the new leadership of our party, and its high political and work commitment contributed to a speedy consolidation of the situation in the party and society and to the renewal and development of the fundamental values of socialism. Comrade Husak said: We praise the fact that militiamen have always belonged to those citizens for whom it is natural to work wherever required by all-social interest, and that they have displayed an exemplary approach to work duties and have responsibility fulfilled the demanding tasks of combat training and specialist preparation. The People's Militia also carries out highly meritorious work in ideological-political activity, in particular, in the education of the young generation in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the Communist Party, our nations and nationalities, and in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The CPCZ and all our society will continue to pay great attention to raising the polical and combat preparedness of the People's Militia. We are sincerely pleased that the units and staffs of the People's Militia continue to improve the quality of their ideological, cadre and organizational standards, and that their cooperation and coordination with the people's Army and the public security corps are being strengthened.

The results achieved by the People's Militia in fulfilling the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress are a new testimony of its political awareness, responsibility and great selflessness. We believe that, in the spirit of the heritage of its 35-year revolutionary combat course, the People's Militia, that firm link in the defense system of our state and a loyal helper of the Communist Party, will fulfil its purpose in the construction and defense of socialism with the utmost responsibility.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak wished the People's Militia many successes in its further work and cordially congratulated all units and individuals who, in the near future, will receive state distinctions as an expression of appreciation of their selfless work in the People's Militia. Comrade Gustav Husak gave the representatives of units and militiamen high state distinctions -- orders of Victorious February, Orders of Labor and Orders of the Red Star -- which have been awarded to them in recognition of their exemplary work in the construction and defense of socialism.

Dzur Issues Anniversary Order

LD221848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has issued an order on the 35th anniversary of the February 1948 victory of the working people over reactionary forces.

The order says that the introduction of working class power was an important milestone in the building of the Czechoslovak People's Army which, thanks to the all-round care of the CPCZ Central Committee and under its direct leadership, was transformed gradually into an up-to-date socialist army devoted to the Communist Party and to the working people. The experience and selfless assistance of the Soviet Army, of whose foundation we are currently jointly celebrating the 65th anniversary, were a permanent support in building and increasing the Czechoslovak People's Army's all-round state of preparedness. The victory of the Czechoslovak working people in February 1948 and the results attained in the last 35 years in the construction of socialism and in securing its defense are convincing evidence of the vitality and strength of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

Beno on Feb 1948

AU231340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

["KJ"-signed report: "Testimony of Revolutionary Struggles: Exhibition Keyed to the 35th Anniversary of Victorious February at the Museum of Klement Gottwald in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 17 Feb -- An exhibition which opened at the Museum of Klement Gottwald in Prague on Thursday commemorates the historical significance of victorious February and its legacy for today and the future. The opening was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno.

The festive speech marking the opening of the exhibition was delivered by Comrade Mikulas Beno.

In the Spirit of Leninist Principles

The main lesson learned by our party from February [1948] and the more than 60 years of its history is that party unity, especially its ideological and political unity in approaching the solution of main social problems, is the basis for the successful conduct of revolutionary social progress.

The validity of this fundamental lesson of February was confirmed by the year 1968. This year showed what a Marxist-Leninist party means for a socialist society. Without a party that consistently implements the Leninist norms of party life and state management, it is impossible to lead the people toward a victory over the bourgeoisie or to defend the gains of socialism. The successes achieved since the formation of the new party leadership headed by Comrade G. Husak in April 1969 are a result of the party's principled approach to solving the tasks set by the 14th, 15th and 16th congresses, they are a result of the ideological, political and organizational unity of the party and its action ability. They are also a result of the party's systematic struggle against manifestations of opportunism, revisionism and anticommunism and against bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideas and relics. They are a result of the timely presentation of problems requiring an expeditious solution, a result of the constant care of the party leadership to strengthen the party's role as a vanguard of the working people and its care to improve the internal life of the party in the spirit of Leninist principles.

The February victory demonstrated, Mikulas Beno went on to say, that the Communist Party's strength lies in its close ties with the workers class and the broad popular masses and in the close alliance of the workers class, the working peasants and the progressive intelligentsia, an alliance that has become the pillar of the national front of Czechs and Slovaks. The national front, as the broad basis of the political organization of society, confirmed in February its real strength. In the present life of our society, too, it continues to play an important role.

February 1948 was a product of the firm cohesion and constructive cooperation between the nations of our country, a manifestation of the strength of internationalist unity between Czechs and Slovaks. February established all the prerequisites for further comprehensively developing this unity and fraternal cooperation. The federal set-up of the state was an important step toward developing internationalist relations between Czechs and Slovaks and strengthening the CSSR's unity and strength. In the spirit of the traditions of February, the CPCZ seeks to further cement the unity of the working people of both nations as well as of the nationalities living on the territory of the republic, who all share one goal -- the building of an advanced socialist society in Czechsolovakia.

The victory of the workers class over the reactionary bourgeoisie is distinctly associated with the name of Comrade Klement Gottwald, who in the complicated days of February confirmed his brilliant qualities as a proletarian leader and statesman. Important victories are linked with the Gottwald party policy, victories confirming that loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the ability to apply it creatively in specific situations and the art of enlisting the broadest masses of the working people by pursuing correct policy are prerequisites for the Communist Party's success. Linked with Gottwald's party and state leadership is the drafting of the general line of building socialism and our working people's mighty drive to implement it.

Alliance With the USSR -- Guarantee of a Future in Peace

Next, Comrade Beno spoke about the enormous significance of our cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has become a firm bulwark against the attempts and joint designs of domestic and foreign enemies to disrupt our socialist republic and its socialist development. The entire history of the revolutionary struggles of the people of Czechoslovakia, especially the periods that were the hardest for us, shows what this alliance means for the defense of the gains of socialism, he stressed. Its strengthening has been and remains a guarantee of national freedom and Czechoslovak statehood. It protects the security of our republic on the basis of the principle of the socialist countries' joint responsibility for the defense of the gains of socialism. In the economic sphere, it represents a firm basis of broad cooperation, stability and a further all-round development of our economy.

Mikulas Beno designated averting the danger of a nuclear war, defending and consolidating peace and strengthening the trend toward easing international tension as the most pressing current tasks. However, forces continue to be active in the world that fiercely attack the policy of detente and seek to turn developments back to the period of the cold war, he said. Aggressive imperialist circles escalate their feverish pursuit of armament, generate an anticommunist hysteria and persecute progressive forces. This must continue to mobilize us to defend the greatest values -- life, peace and social progress. Our weapon against the aggressive forces of imperialism is truth about real socialism, its merits, viability and historical prospects.

The January 1983 session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague has become an event of great historical significance that mobilizes the forces of peace in the present complex international situation. The content of the Political Declaration, which was unanimously approved by the highest representatives of the member countries, has attracted great attention of nations and governments all over the world. The nations and peace-loving forces of the world are finding in it the answer to the fundamental question of the present -- how to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe with which the most reactionary forces of imperialism that are in power in the United States and their NATO allies threaten mankind.

Honest Work -- the Revolutionary Spirit of the Present

For this year and the subsequent years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we have set ourselves difficult tasks and challenging targets, Mikulas Beno said in the concluding part of his speech. Their attainment requires that we fill every month, week and day with conscientious work, utmost responsibility, conscious discipline and order. In every sector we must strive to fulfill the basic indicators of the plan and to overfulfill them in the socially desirable directions. Therein lies the concrete expression of the revolutionary spirit of the present days. At the same time, it is also the best way of living up to the great legacy of the glorious days of February 1948. Being faithful to this legacy, the working people of Czechoslovakia are fulfilling -- under the leadership of their Communist Party, in firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the entire community of the socialist countries -- their historical mission in the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism, in favor of which they came out so vehemently in 1948.

Leaders Place Wreath on Gottwald Tomb

LD241159 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] A ceremony on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of victorious February took place today at the National Monument on Zizkov Hill. A joint wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia was placed on the tomb of Klement Gottwald -- outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international workers' movement -- by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other party Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Kempny; candidate Presidium members Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; party Central Committee Secretariat members Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other representatives.

To the accompaniment of the "March of the Revolutionaries," a wreath was also placed by representatives of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Armed Forces and representatives of party and state organs of Prague and the Central Bohemian region.

The top party and state representatives then placed a wreath and paid homage to the memory of the founders and meritorious members of the CPCZ and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

Slovak Leaders Honor Gottwald

LD251028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1750 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] A commemorative ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of victorious February was held at the Klement Gottwald Memorial in Bratislava today.

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Front Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other representatives of political and public life of the Slovak Socialist Republic, paid homage to the memory of Klement Gottwald by laying wreaths of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee, the Slovak Government and the Slovak National Council.

Ambassador Speaks in Moscow

PM181129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow on 17 February in connection with the 35th anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's victory over reaction.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, noted that the victory achieved in February 1948 under the CPCZ's leadership opened up the country's path to socialist building. He valued highly the fraternal relations of the two countries' peoples and stressed that successes in building a socialist society have been achieved in Czechoslovakia thanks to the Soviet Union's selfless assistance and all-round cooperation with that country. Friendship and alliance with the USSR are the cornerstone of our foreign policy, he said.

USSR ARMED FORCES' 65TH ANNIVERSARY NOTED

Dzur Congratulates Ustinov

LD230856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has sent congratulations to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Armed Forces. The congratulatory message says that the anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Armed Forces is also celebrated by the working people of the socialist community's countries and whole progressive mankind. (?Only thanks) to the USSR, its heroic people and Army could our freedom and state independence be born after years of fascist bondage. The Soviet Armed Forces are an excellent example for us of limitless devotion to the homeland, a permanent example of a socialist army as a powerful and firm support of peace and at the same time they are a rich source of the latest knowledge and progressive experience.

Dzur, Botvin Attend Memorial Ceremony

LD232332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] A memorial ceremony was held in the central burial place of the Soviet Army in the Olsany cemetray in Prague today, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. A Czechoslovak People's Army delegation led by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, paid homage to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who sacrificed their lives in liberating our country by laying a wreath of red flowers. Homage to the memory of the soldiers of the Red Army who lost their lives was also paid by laying a wreath of red flowers by a delegation of the Soviet Embassy led by Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, and also by a delegation of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, and by representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states at the Ministry of National Defense.

Officials Attend Military Reception

LD240039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Major General Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache at the USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague today on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Together with Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the USSR, he welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes and Josef Kempny; candidate members of the Central Committeee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulus Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The reception was also attended by CPCZ Central Committee department heads, government and parliamentary officials, representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other personalities of our political and public life. Among the guests were Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states; Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, chief commander of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia; and other Soviet generals and officials. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception was characterized by a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Lenart Attends Bratislava Reception

LD240046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] A festive reception on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Army and Navy was given today by Vadim Stepanov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava. It was attended by Josef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other representatives of party and state organs and the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

PAPER CITES U.S. SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBLES

AU231535 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 83 p 6

[Dusan Brabec article: "Bloody Conflicts Among Afghan Counterrevolutionaries; a 'Unification' With the Aid of Bombs" -- names as published]

[Excerpts] Open shoot-outs and mutual bomb-throwing among the groups of Afghan bandits in Pakistan have been everyday occurrences in Pakistan since the bandits' flight from Afghanistan following the April Revolution of 1978. But recently they have become even more pronounced.

On the eve of this year, U.S. President Reagan arranged an ostentatious meeting in the White House in Washington with the bosses of Afghan counterrevolutionary groups, in order to revive and stimulate their flagging combat spirit. In his statement he did not stint his words of praise for "the devotion with which they are fighting for the free world." He linked this directly with the military and material support which he would push through the U.S. Congress once their rapid unification under a united command was achieved. After that, he said, the military shipments from the United States, addressed to the comprehensive center of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, could be legalized.

However, experience to date shows that the top figures of the Afghan reaction have interpreted Reagan's desire in their own way. Since the mutually competing groups are not willing to submit to a single leadership -- this would mean the subordination of some of them to others -- their leaders have intensified the annihilation fight that has been going on among them these many years. According to latest reports from the training camp in Land Kotel in the Khyber Valley in north-west Pakistan, the Hezbe Harakate group that is going newly formed has been attacked by a group of members of one of the strongest groups -- Hezbi Islami, led by the ambitious Gulbuddin Hikmatjar, who believes himself strongest in the pleiade of Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders.

Who are the members of the Hezbe Harakate counterrevolutionary group?

At the beginning of last year, a group of about 50 Afghan bandits crossed from Iran to Pakistan; the Iranian authorities had prevented it from carrying out terrorist and plundering sallies into Iranian villages near the east Iranian administrative center Qom. The group settled down in the Hotel Habib in Peshavar, and the Pakistani authorities permitted it to open its own "recruiting office."

Mohammad Asef Mohstin Kandahari, chief of the Harkate, is among the most inveterate enemies of the new democratic regime. Some time ago he had to leave the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with all speed and flee to Iran because the soil started to burn under his feet. The Harakate was to serve him as a new center for his subversive activity, but, above all, as a guarantee for acquiring American, British, Chinese and other military and material assistance. Initially he wanted to open a training camp near Rawalpindi. But the Afghan bandit base would have been too noticeable there for the Pakistani public. He thus had no choice but to make use of the territory of the Baludzhi tribes in the area of the Khyber Valley. But there his base became a thorn in the side of other Afghan counterrevolutionary groups. Thus, the White House meeting suited Gulbuddin's Hezbe Islami group rather well, enabling it to initiate a "unifying action" with the aid of fire and sword, in the spirit of the American President's words.

Kandahari's "General Staff" in the Habib Hotel in Peshavar has remained invincible for the moment. The Pakistani police patrol nearby, so as to prevent a final and complete murder of the entire group. And no wonder; according to information supplied by the Pakistani secret police -- its leadership includes instructors from the American CIA -- it knows very well why it is acting in this way. In fact, the Harakate has served to date as a reliable transporter of American CS-517 charges, PKT 83-mm missiles, and M 460/026 missiles warheads, which contain poisonous gases and are produced in the federal laboratories of the State of Pennyslvania, to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Many storage places with these weapons were discovered last year by the Afghan security corps in cities like Ghazni, Kandahar, and in the vicinity of Herat.

The dark men in Reagan's equipe [reaganovi cerni vzadu] have been sharply attacked by his other hirelings. American imperialism is succeeding only with difficulty in realizing its military-political plan in South-west Asia. The incident in Landi Kotel has merely added some more wrinkles to Reagan's forehead.

HONECKER GIVES SPEECH ON PARTY TASKS 18 FEBRUARY

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[Report on speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at Berlin meeting of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with SED kreis leadership first secretaries on 18 February]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On Friday a discussion of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with the SED kreis leadership first secretaries was held in Berlin. On the agenda were the next tasks of the party in further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The report was delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The conference at the house of the Central Committee was attended by the following Politburo members and candidate members: Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; Horst Dohlus, Central Committee secretary; Werner Felfe, Central Committee secretary; Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretary; Joachim Herrmann, Central Committee secretary; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary; Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission; Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee; Paul Verner, Central Committee secretary; Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee secretary; Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Inge Lange, Central Committee secretary; Guenter Schabowski, chief editor of the central organ of the SED NEUES DEUTSCHLAND; and Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership. Also present were the first secretaries of the Bezirk leaderships, the department heads of the Central Committee, and other leading functionaries of the party and of the mass organizations.

The conference, Erich Honecker declared initially, has the task of dealing with those questions which when resolved, will decisively contribute toward further implementing the policy adopted at the 10th party congress to the benefit of the people. What is necessary, above all, is to universally strengthen the GDR by further shaping the developed socialist society, and to actively contribute to safeguarding peace and to averting the danger of a nuclear war. After having been discussed in the Politburo, these problems have been in the focus of its statements, he said.

New Tasks Vigorously Tackled

The party kreis leaderships have tackled the tasks of 1983 with a great sense of responsibility, with circumspection and vigor. Erich Honecker also referred in this context to the members' meetings following the fifth Central Committee session and the militant programs adopted there. More than 560,000 comrades took the floor at these meetings with hundreds of thousands of additional working people included in the preparations. The trust that links party and people has proved its worth as a great force which permits the mastering of even the most complicated problems. In view of the months full of struggle and work that are behind us, Erich Honecker declared that in this period, too, the party has again achieved a great deal and has enabled our republic to make considerable headway. On behalf of the SED Central Committee the general secretary cordially thanked the members and candidate member of the party, the bezirk and kreis leaderships, the leaderships of the basis organizations for their responsible work, their constant readiness for action and their great activity.

How Working People of Our Republic Honor Karl Marx

The year 1983 is in many respects of special signficance, the speaker went on to say. An important part is being played here by the commemoration of the life and work of Karl Marx, the greatest son of the German people and founder of scientific socialism.

The victoriousness and vitality of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are reflected, visible to anyone, in the worldwide revolutionary changes in favor of socialism, in the strengthening of the forces of peace. Karl Marx Year provides important stimuli not only in the ideological-theoretical field but at the same time for practical work in building socialism. The GDR working people honor Karl Marx by doing everything to universally strengthen the first worker-peasant state on German soil, the speaker said.

Turning to questions of the international situation, Erich Honecker said that the conflict in the struggle for peace is considerably exacerbating. The policy of the socialist countries aimed at halting the arms race, consolidating peace, and defending the sovereign rights and freedoms of the peoples is faced with the course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism that aims at undermining detente, at confrontation and intensive armament, at interfering in internal affairs of states, and at oppressing the national liberation struggle.

Power and Influence of the USSR Are Decisive for the Struggle for Peace

The prevailing trend of the present is the growth of the forces of socialism and peace, the further restriction of the sphere of influence of imperialism, and the exacerbation of the crisis of its system, of its internal difficulties, said Erich Honecker. In this particular situation it is primarily the power and the international influence of the Soviet Union, of the community of socialist states, that is of decisive importance for the struggle for a peaceful and happy future of mankind. Its constructive peace proposals and untiring initiatives for the recovery of the world situation are meeting with approval among the peoples. Various public statements by social democratic and grand bourgeois parties, by government representatives of Western states have lately given evidence of the possibility of finding a common language regarding the cause of peace, and arriving at joint action. This means, Erich Honecker reasoned, that the struggle against war, against a nuclear inferno for peace and disarmament has entered a new stage.

Capitalist Defects Are Quite Evident

The really existing socialism is an inexhaustible source of strength for the hopes of the people for a world free of injustice and of new wars, it was stated in the report. In the capitalist industrialized countries, which have been stricken by the severest economic crisis since World War II for as long as 3 years, it has show that even intensified armament is no recipe for coping with this crisis, but that it acts as a catalyst for all contradictions and conflicts. Even though in the United States the output of arms went up 6 percent from June 1981 to June 1982, overall production declined 10.1 percent and the unemployment rate went up from 7.3 to 10 percent. As many as 13 million Americans are out of work, 2 million are homeless, 11 million have forfeited any claim to health insurance because they were no longer able to pay the premiums, and 32 million are living in utter poverty -- that is the "country of unlimited opportunities" today.

There, as in the other capitalist countries, defects of the capitalist society are becoming evident which Karl Marx had already discovered, Erich Honecker declared. In unprecedented dimensions material and human resources are being wasted there, production capacities are destroyed or shut down. Thus nearly one-third of these capacities are lying idle in the United States, more than one quarter in the FRG, and some 30 percent in Italy.

Imperialism Is Exacerbating the Situation

By intensified frontal attacks against the forces of progress in the world, especially against the countries of the socialist community, the most aggressive circles of imperialism are seeking a way out of the crisis, and thus we are faced today with a new, exacerbated phase of the conflict between socialism and imperialism, Erich Honecker said.

The imperialist "crusade" affects all decisive fields of politics, economy, and ideology. The promotion of counterrevolutionary forces is just as systematically organized as is the economic war, although in the latter field there are serious differences between the economic interests of the United States on the one hand, and the West European states and Japan on the other, and the United States' striving for predominance has evoked growing resistance among its allies. They even talk there about the most serious breaking test [zerreissprobe] of NATO since its founding. It cannot be excluded that with a further exacerbation of the capitalist economic crisis the incalculability and the adventurism of the U.S. policy will further increase, he said.

Prague Declaration -- A Realistic Initiative Program

Together with the far-reaching proposals submitted on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and of intermediate-range and nuclear weapons in Europe, the Prague declaration constitutes a realistic, acceptable initiative program for solving the most urgent questions of war and peace, taking into consideration the interests of all sides. The GDR, Erich Honecker said, will make its active contribution toward breathing life into the Political Declaration.

By the deployment of new nuclear intermediate-range weapons of the United States in central Europe, intended for this year, the NATO countries would destroy the regional and global balance of forces, initiate a new round of the arms race, and ultimately jeopardize everything that became possible during the process of detente.

The Soviet Union is in favor of an agreement that prevents any deployment of new nuclear intermediate-range weapons in Europe and provides for a drastic reduction of existing weapons in this category. According to Yuri Andropov's statement, under such an agreement the Soviet Union would have only as many missiles as England and France together, and only as many aircraft as the United States, England, and France together have in Europe. Thus the Soviet Union is for the lowest possible level of intermediate-range weapons in Europe in accordance with the actually existing conditions. We are supporting this fair and just position in every respect. It is a just and fair position also for the other side, provided that it is at all ready to preserve peace with fewer weapons. This offers an opportunity to achieve an agreement.

Who Wants To Cheat Whom Here

As is known, the FRG is one of the initiators of the deployment of intermediate-range missiles weapons. In view of the Soviet Union's realistic approach to solving this question that is so extraordinarily important for the future of mankind, the FRG should understand that the USSR will not accept any solution that would compel it to unilaterally disarm while the United States deploys its additional, modern nuclear weapons in Europe. Anyone who acts like the FRG does not want any agreement but wants the deployment of American missiles in West Europe, and he must also accept all unavoidable consequences -- the political as well as the military and other consequences.

Naturally it would be advantageous also for the Western side to take advantage of the favorable opportunity offered by the Soviet proposals -- thus at the same time the moth-eaten lies of an alleged "threat from the East" could be put back into the trash bin from which they were pulled out. Unfortunately there is no indication of anything along these lines to be noted yet.

With its so-called zero option, which in reality offers no solution, Washington wants to cheat the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries: The Soviet Union is supposed to disarm unilaterally, while the intermediate-range nuclear weapons that NATO has at its disposal in Europe would be maintained. that, of course, is out of the question, Erich Honecker stressed.

A Nuclear-Free Europe -- Our Goal

At the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries the GDR advocates a genuine zero option, a Europe that is altogether free of nuclear weapons as well as of chemical weapons. The GDR is for a Europe of peace, of security, and of mutually advantageous cooperation, and, therefore, in favor of reviving detente, of continuing the East-West dialogue and of expanding the relations on the basis of treaties.

Naturally we are not indulging in any illusions that the creation of a nuclear-free Europe, for which the GDR is striving with every means at its disposal, can be achieved overnight, from one day to the next. This does not absolve us from the duty to seek to achieve, step by step, a nuclear-free Europe. For this reason the GDR has agreed to the considerations conveyed to it by the Swedish Government aimed at creating a battlefield nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe on both sides of the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

As is known, Erich Honecker said, he had therefore sent a letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, proposing to the FRG Government that it also support Sweden's initiative. Proceeding from the importance of the Swedish initiative and the responsibility of the two German states for peace, as well as their ensuing commitment to actively contribute toward preventing a nuclear catastrophe, it would be very important, as the letter says, if the FRG Government, too, were to support this initiative. At the same time the FRG Government was officially informed that, vis-a-vis the Swedish Government, the GDR declared its readiness, in the event of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, taking into consideration the principle of equality and equal security, to make its entire territory available for this.

Worldwide Echo to the GDR's Reply to Sweden's Proposal

With this proposal, which evoked a worldwide echo, the GDR has made clear once and for all that it is ready to make any contribution where the safeguarding of peace and the averting of the danger of a nuclear inferno in concerned, Erich Honecker said. He added: An agreement on a battlefield nuclear-weapon-free zone in Europe would have positive effects on the revival of the process of detente, the continuation of the East-West dialogue and the expansion of the treaty system between states with different social systems.

From FRG Chancellor Kohl's reply to his letter, which he received yesterday, Erich Honecker said, it emerges that the present FRG Government does not find itself in a position to support the initiative for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in central Europe. This is explained by referring to an alleged conventional weapons' superiority of the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

The Proposal Is Still on the Table

There is no need to stress that by rejecting this proposal the FRG has again missed a chance to make peace in Europe more secure, Erich Honecker said. But despite the negative attitude of the FRG the Swedish proposal is still on the table, since the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones is gaining more and more ground among influential circles in Europe. In view of NATO's being unable to stop the peace movement, even NATO circles are considering seeking new alternatives to the so-called zero option at a suitable time -- in other words, after the FRG elections on 6 March. Such alternatives, as has been said before, are already on the conference table for the whole world. In this context Erich Honecker drew attention to the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact, to the support for the Swedish proposals, and to the numerous initiatives for the establishment of nuclear-free zones. Only a few days ago, he said, a discussion of the Swedish proposal could only be prevented by oppressing the factions of the Greens, the FDP and the SPD in the Lower Saxony Landtag.

Regarding the recently resumed Geneva negotiations with the United States on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, Erich Honecker declared that the GDR fully and entirely supports the principled line represented there by the USSR. It is necessary for the United States, he said, to give up its counterproductive attitude by which it has to date blocked any progress at these negotiations, and to make a serious contribution toward achieving a positive result.

No Bonn Government Can Avoid the Realities

It is of considerable significance for the situation in Europe and in the world at large, Erich Honecker went on to say, whether the political climate at the juncture between Warsaw Pact and NATO is marked by calm and peaceful, equal cooperation or whether it is fraught with tensions and dangerous controversial issues. This also is why even after the change of government in Bonn the will for normal cooperation between states on the agreed upon basis determines our approach to relations with the FRG. We do not fail to hear the declarations of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and of his government about fulfilling the treaty obligations undertaken and about continuing the past Eastern policy, Erich Honecker stated. They have shown that even a CDU/CSU-led government cannot avoid realities.

What is necessary is a sense of reality. There are two German states, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, and not "two states in Germany." Consequently the relations between them can only develop if they mutually respect each other as mutually independent sovereign states which have equal rights. The new FRG Government cannot be relieved of the obligations imposed on it by the European treaty system, Erich Honecker underscored.

He who wants to learn from German history -- and the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Hitler dictatorship has again offered an opportunity for this -- must realize that the Germans must act in keeping with the epoch concerned if they want to do good to themselves and to all peoples. They lose if they succumb to the forces of reaction -- it only is on the course of peace and progress that they have a good future, Erich Honecker said.

Firm Unity of the Socialist Alliance of States

It has been proved in a convincing manner: It is a fortune for our people and for Europe that there is the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

The fraternal affinity with the CPSU and the USSR, the firm rooting of the GDR in the socialist community of states is and forever remains the basis of our successes, Erich Honecker reaffirmed, referring to his meeting with General Secretary Yuriy Andropov in Moscow. It is of a decisive significance that the socialist community is further strengthening its unity and cohesion. In doing so the economy occupies a particularly important place, first and foremost the enhancing of the effectiveness of cooperation in CEMA on the basis of a uniform economic strategy and concerted economic policy.

During this period in which the socialist community is rallying more closely, the solidarity between the PPR, which must cope with particular problems, and the GDR once again proves its worth, Erich Honecker stated. The cooperation is taking place on various levels and helps consolidate peace in Europe. In connection with the good experiences of the partnership of enterprises, kreise and bezirke, Erich Honecker mentioned the proposal for enabling 100,000 Polish children and youths to spend cheerful holidays in the GDR in 1983 free of charge. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, in turn has invited GDR children and youths to spend holidays in Poland.

For the Further Development of the National Economy

In the domestic policy portion of his report Erich Honecker dealt in detail with the results and tasks of our national economic development. In 1982 national income rose 3 percent and reached M200 billion, industrial commodity output in the sector of the industrial ministries increased by 4.3 percent, while specific power and material consumption decreased by 6 percent. There is no developed capitalist country which is able to show such growth rates for the same period. Our economic strategy has also well stood the test of practice in the second year of this 5-year plan, the speaker pointed out.

Real income per capita of the population rose 3.3 percent and the thus far highest annual result in housing construction was achieved with 187,000 apartments, 123,417 of which were newly built.

With the 1983 plan we are continuing the course of the main task under conditions of a sharp international class struggle. This requires even greater steps toward intensifying production, and the chances for doing so have increased. Many thousands of competition pledges show how these chances can be used effectively, such as the projects of the working people of the Karl Marx Numerik VEB, of the Senftenberg brown coal combine, the Mansfeld combine, and of the Jena Carl Zeiss combine. In this context the struggle for high effectiveness is inseparably merging with an improvement of the people's working and living conditions.

The plenums of the trade union shop stewards at which these competition programs were adopted were marked by a deep understanding of the requirements of our economic policy and by great awareness of political responsibility. Once more it became evident, Erich Honecker stressed, what a strong initiative in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society springs from the FDGB.

Socialist competition has the unambiguous purpose of comprehensively orienting the national economy toward intensively expanded reproduction in keeping with the scales developed by the forth and fifth plenums. In this context the speaker noted in detail the value of the combined obligations of the working people of Gera Bezirk. The planned growth rates for labor productivity are to be exceeded by a minimum of 1.5 to 2 percent and the national economy shall be supplied with two additional daily outputs of sold final products from saved materials. Gross plant production shall increase by 4.5 metric centners of grain units per hectare of agricultural acreage compared with the past year. All in all the contribution of the agriculture of Gera Bezirk to the national income would rise by 2 percent, something which naturally is possible only if production expenditures also decrease further.

To produce additional consumer goods and make them available for supplies to the population -- this is the extremely important purpose of the pledge undertaken by the enterprises of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk vis-a-vis our party Central Committee. All in all additional consumer goods valued at half a billion marks are to be manufactured in 1983 and 50 percent of these goods should reach consumers by 30 June. More than one half of these additionally manufactured products should be new developments with a high utility value.

Erich Honecker stressed the political significance of such national economically valuable pledges in which party organizations are focusing unconditional attention on achieving and exceeding the plan targets and wherever possible with entirely new solutions at that. This is the work style which now is needed everywhere.

Scientific-technical progress is now proceeding internationally more rapidly than previously and its results are being economically used on a substantially larger scale. How a country stands its ground in this competition has decisive consequences for its rating as a developed industrial state with all the resulting consequences for labor productivity, national income and the people's life. This must be taken into consideration under all circumstances.

Performance Comparison Highly Topical

From his statements about problems of the highest scientific-technical standards, absolute competitiveness, stepped-up socialist rationalization, and the more effective employment of investment means, Erich Honecker drew the conclusion that the many progressive individual results must now be utilized with a substantially broader effect. This also explains why the comparison of performances in management activities is so topical. Effects done for the sake of statistics are the last thing that is important in this context. By a scrupulous comparison the experiences of the best ones are taking shape. Their general implementation enhances the general development speed and this is what counts, the speaker underscored.

With the help of performance comparisons, the contrasting of various economic results of bezirke, kreise, and enterprises, Erich Honecker stressed how necessary and useful it is to generalize the experiences of the best.

The individual kreise of the republic made very varying contributions to stepping up labor productivity, something which is also in part influenced by objective factors. If, however, the question is followed up as to why high growth rates were achieved in one place and low ones in another, subjective factors are also always discovered which involve good or inadequate management and work. All in all 142 kreise exceeded the labor productivity plan last year but 34 kreise permitted it to drop. It must be assessed positively that 27 production combines achieved their output increase exclusively through higher labor productivity, something which should be broadly generalized.

In the report final conclusions were drawn from comparisons concerning increases in the net output of kreise and combines, the utilization of basic assets, the employment of robots where an average saving of 2.5 workers should be used a basis, the full utilization of work time, as well as the reduction in material and power expenditures and the utilization of secondary power and raw materials.

Results and Tasks in Housing Construction

In housing construction, Erich Honecker pointed out, the unity of economic and social policy becomes particularly evident. According to the outcome of the census and of the counting of professions, housing space, and buildings, more than 5.4 million citizens have received new or modernized apartments since 1971. The share of apartments with bathrooms or showers rose from 39 to 68 percent. On the basis of analyses of the supply of apartments and of the actual demand for apartments each kreis needs a longer term concept for further apartment construction in order to ensure optimum relationships between the construction of new buildings and the reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance of existing ones. The share of cost-efficient five- and six-floor buildings will be increased in the interest of effectiveness.

Building capacities for preservation, modernization, reconstruction, and renovation are becoming increasingly important for solving the housing problem as a social question, a solution which has been envisaged until 1990. The kreis-controlled building industry which accounts for roughly one-third of the entire GDR building potential deserves great attention in this context.

The differentiated demand of the population and the world market requires even more high quality consumer goods. Erich Honecker combined this with the assertion that last year the range of offered goods was expanded by new high quality products valued at M17 billion. The speaker said that it roughly agrees with the interest of the population to annually replace about one-third of the industrial products with new products which conform to consumer demand. In this context he also turned above all to the bezirk-controlled combines.

Stable production remains the most important prerequisite for ensuring a continuous supply, he said. With the money income of the population having considerably grown, the consumption level has continued to be high, and the retail trade turnover in 1982 rose by M1 billion and will rise another 3 percent this year.

The speaker then dealt with the self-sufficiency of the kreise regarding the supply of vegetables, the effective self-sufficient supply of rural territories, and the performance comparison among domestic trade institutions.

Following a detailed outline of topical problems in the export sector, Erich Honecker turned to questions of management, planning, and cost accounting. To ensure the most to-the-point indication and assessment of the contribution of economic units to the national income, in the future net production and profit will be more in the foreground as index figures, although the state plan and national economic interests will naturally continue to be the basis of assessment.

The Decisive Factor Is Increasing Yields Per Hectare

Erich Honecker then turned to the results and tasks in the GDR agriculture. Here, too, the economic strategy of the party is being successfully implemented, he said. The objective requirements of the future performance increase is most closely linked with progress in the life of the cooperative peasants and farm workers. What matters for this branch of the national economy, too, is to achieve a performance development with lower funds. The time-tested principle is and will remain to promote the uniform reproduction process of agriculture by strengthening multifarious cooperation relations.

The 1983 plan provides for achieving 4.41 tons of grain units per hectare of agricultural area, that is, 8.6 percent more than a year ago. A state procurement of 2.4 million tons of slaughter animals, 6.4 million tons of milk, and 4.7 billion eggs is to be ensured, and forestry is to supply 10.25 million cubic meters of lumber. The cooperative peasants themselves have confirmed that these targets can be fulfilled. Following the example of the Goehlen cooperative in Schwerin Bezirk, they have set the target of fulfilling the plan with the existing resources, and even overfulfilling it.

This means, however, to deepen the intensification of production, to most closely link the findings of science with the experiences of the cooperative peasants and workers, Erich Honecker said. To raise the yield per hectare is the pivot on which hinges the growth performance of the entire agriculture. The report dealt with questions of effective soil utilization, soil fertility, and grassland farming.

The performance comparison must also be used in agriculture, Erich Honecker said. He gave the following example: If it were possible to achieve in all GDR kreise the optimal crop production yield that was established among comparable soil qualities, then this would lead to a strong increase of yields. That is the road to constantly ensuring one's own fodder base for a large quantity of livestock, and to avoiding expensive grain imports.

Erich Honecker described the adopted measures, designed to ensure a productive livestock and a lowering of losses, as a program to ensure lasting progress in this field. It includes imposing a higher responsibility on animal keepers by an appropriate performance assessment based on the final product. In the coming years the rationalization and reconstruction of the stables will remain an important task. The animal production LPGs need all-round political, economic, and social support by the party and state organs in the kreise. With the FDJ "Animal Production" initiative the youth made an active contribution in this sector.

In the foodstuff economy it is necessary to process every ton of material in such a way that, with low losses, the largest possible quantity of final products is turned out.

High Priority for Economy at LPG's and State Farms

The decisions of the 12th Peasants Congress and the LPG Law have mapped out the road to deepening cooperation, the speaker said. One cannot put up with arrears in the development of cooperative democracy and the application of the principles of socialist industrial management. More than half of the LPGs and state farms perfected their enterprise and labor organization by establishing small production units and work collectives that are closely linked with the village.

The agricultural price reform to be implemented on 1 January 1984 primarily aims at focusing the material interest of the cooperative peasants and farm workers even more effectively on a constantly rising production of foodstuffs for the people, and of raw materials for industry, Erich Honecker declared. He called it a top priority task for the kreise leaderships to see to it that the comprehensive ideopolitical, economic, and organizational work involved be organized by taking all factors into consideration. The difficulty will be to manage the uniform process of preparing the 1984 economic plan and of the agricultural price reform in such a way that economy gets a higher priority at every LPG, at every state farm. Retail prices will not be affected by the agricultural price reform.

Erich Honecker then discussed the importance of active interrelations between LPG's and local communities, the growing political weight of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association/ Peasants Trade Cooperatives, and the great achievements of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers and Small Livestock Breeders.

Research Which Benefits Society

Erich Honecker stated with respect to growing requirements in which the necessary performance increases levels against the scientists, college teachers, and students, that it is part and parcel of the leadership tasks of each kreis leadership to help create all the appropriate prerequisites for high standards of scientific work. Remarkable things have already been achieved, he said. But the scientific and educational potential which is concentrated at the Academy of Sciences and the universities, colleges, and technical schools can even more effectively help to strengthen the GDR and can above all prove itself as a factor to increase national economic performance.

It is necessary to better master the connection between science, technology, and production. We regard research as a uniform process, Erich Honecker stated, all parts of which -- last but not least basic research -- are aimed at creating utility and value for society. In this context the role of interdisciplinary research is growing.

Great attention on the part of the party organizations must be devoted to the constant, political, and professional advanced training of the cadres. Particularly of the young generation. Young, creative scientists must reach positions in the foremost scientific research front more rapidly. False institutional ambition [falscher institutioneller ehrgeiz] and departmental thinking must be prevented from hampering the development of creative people.

With their professional ability and the ideological political persuasive power of their lectures, scientists, college, and technical school teachers are substantially contributing as paragons and educators of the student youth to the communist education of the students, the speaker said.

In the field of public education it is important for the kreise leaderships to enable all school organizations to even better assert their responsibility for lively political-ideological work among the teachers. The Marxist-Leninist qualification of the teachers must be encouraged and great attention must be paid to the party study year as the main form of this qualification.

The full financing of operational costs for the classrooms, kindergarten slots and school sports gymnasiums which have been either created in 1982 or will be commissioned in 1983 must be ensured up to the amount contained in the 1982 budget.

The position of the Politburo on the report of the Berlin Bezirk leadership about experiences in leadership activities in implementing the cultural policy of the 10th party congress provides a long-term, principled orientation, Erich Honecker stated. It should be an occasion for all bezirke and kreise leaderships to thoroughly evaluate the development of culture and the arts in their territory and to define measures for their further promotion. In doing so the fact must be considered that the solution of social tasks is more and more codetermined by the cultural standards of the workers class. The state organs and enterprise managers must be assisted in even better measuring up to their cultural-political responsibility and in coordinating their activities with the multifaceted activities of the social organizations. The qualitatively new tasks of the GDR cultural league as well as the activity of party organizations in the artists unions were underscored.

Erich Honecker pointed out the achievements of the health service in the medical and social care for the citizens. New advances are being expected from medical research in the interest of health care.

Erich Honecker termed the comprehensive strengthening of socialist state power, its authority and efficiency the basis of a further successful advance. The people's representatives and their organs should even more lean on the citizen's readiness for cooperation, something which also involves good work among the public.

FDJ on the Eve of Great Peace Meeting

With the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" the socialist youth association possesses a long term concept for mobilizing the young generation for implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress. Identifying oneself with the communists, goals in life doing everything possible for the benefit of the people and for peace -- all this is a great incentive for youth, Erich Honecker said.

The Central Committee supports the proposal of the Central Council this year to again organize "FDJ Whitsun Meetings" in the bezirke and kreise. These meetings should further promote the party-minded position of youth or the cause of socialism and peace in the conflict between the two class lines in world politics. A "Peace Meeting of the Youth of Socialist Countries" will be held in Potsdam and Berlin as a climax of the Whitsun rallies. This meeting will strengthen the conviction that the unity and cohesion of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as its nucleus constitute the decisive guarantee for a peaceful future of the young generation.

Further statements of Erich Honecker dealt with the work of the communists in other mass organizations, including the German Gymnastics and Sports Association and the German Democratic Womens League which are holding their federative elections. Women, most of whom are qualified by their training, must be even more consciously enlisted in new responsible tasks; they must be credited with more things that was done in the past.

The SED military policy proceeds exclusively from defense aims, and takes into consideration the legitimate security interests of all states, Erich Honecker declared. It is part of our internationalist commitments in the Warsaw Pact to always equip the National People's Army (NVA) and the other armed forces, as well as the protection and security organs, both in terms of personnel and materiel, in such a way that they continue to honorably fulfill the class assignment of the 10th party congress. In view of the exacerbation of the international situation by imperialism, he said, the responsibility of the NVA, of the Border Troops, the German People's Police, and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior, of the Ministry of State Security, and of workers militia which will celebrate their 30-year anniversary in 1983, is increasing.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the great importance of the Marxist-Leninist policy of alliance which, he said, has stood its test and is constantly gaining in maturity and attractiveness. This constructive course of comradely cooperation in the National Front of the GDR to the benefit of all classes and strata of the people will be consistently continued. For the party leaderships it must be a constant commitment to use their influence to ensure that in the committees, working groups, and aktivs of the National Front as well as in the house community leaderships the communists' are setting good examples and increase the effectiveness of the political work among the masses in the time-tested manner, together with the members of the friendly parties and the nonparty citizens. This also includes the responsibly prepared residents' forums, where party and state functionaries as well as people's representatives openly and constructively discuss current domestic and foreign political questions, and give new stimuli to the joint activity in the region.

Everything for Increasing the Party's Fighting Strength

Regarding the results and tasks of the work of the party organizations, Erich Honecker declared that the decisive factor for the SED's fighting strength was the deliberate and voluntary discipline, the activity, the wealth of ideas and the unselfish work of the more than 2.2 million members and candidate members which belong to 82,620 basic organizations. With 57.8 percent of workers, that is more than 1,282,100 comrades, the party has now reached the highest percentage of workers since its founding. The share of cooperative peasants has gone up to 104,200. Nearly half a million of members of the intelligentsia are members or candidate members of the SED. Nearly every fourth party member today is less than 30 years old.

Successes in the leadership work of the kreis leaderships, he said, depend on their fully grasping the strategy adopted by the 10th party congress and on its close-to-life application to the specific conditions prevailing in the region. Every kreis leadership should adopt specific measures so as to generalize the best working and leadership methods by organizing leadership examples, by performance comparisons and exchanges of experience.

Ideopolitical work is occupying a central position because we let ourselves be guided by the fundamental principle of Marx that ideas become a material force when they are taken up by the masses. Much has been done in this respect to develop all aspects of agitation and propaganda at the appropriate level, the speaker said.

Our policy that is totally devoted to the interests of the people, the results obtained in our national economy, our achievements accomplished in all sectors of the society, the fact which is making itself felt all the way down to the families that it is possible to lead a secure life -- all those things are decisively influencing the awareness of the working people.

To Broadly Propagate the Marxist World Outlook

The "Theses of the SED Central Committee on Karl Marx Year 1983" constitute an important new guideline for a new upswing in the entire ideopolitical work, the speaker underscored. It calls for broad propagation of our scientific world outlook and comprehensive treatment of all basic questions of Marxism-Leninism. Agitation and propaganda must contribute to ensuring that the generally valid law-governed developments of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism are understood as signposts pointing the way to solving the vital problems of the present and of the coming generations. They substantiate that the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR is a historical process of profound political economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes, in the course of which socialism will fully bring to bear its advantages and its inherent motivational forces.

The subjective factor, the responsibility of each working collective, the personal responsibility of the individual are playing a constantly increasing part in the further development of socialist production conditions. The main topic of the party work among the masses continues to be our economic strategy for the 1980's, Erich Honecker declared. The management of our economy, as is known, is far more than a mere administration of things, and that is why economic thinking is at the same time, and first of all, ' political thinking.

What Is Part of a Good Working Style

The thorough rationalization linked with the implementation of the economic strategy, the introduction of robot technology, or necessary structural changes often affects the working and living habits of collectives and individual working people. It is indispensible to take care of their personal concerns, to well prepare the economic processes that go with them and to solve all problems that come up together with them, that is, in the socialist manner.

A good working style is marked by the fact that one reacts promptly to the things that are of concern to the working people, that their proposals and recommandations are carefully dealt with, objectively examined, and everything that is valuable is implemented without delay, the speaker stressed.

It is the assignment of the journalists of press, radio, and television to daily handle the mass media in such a way that the citizens are well informed, get new information and have a platform of an exchange of experiences and at the same time get entertainment. The basic organizations and all comrades ought to even more purposefully use these sources of information and argumentation when talking in work collectives and in the residential areas.

Comrades and Their Basic Organization

Erich Honecker called upon all kreis leaderships to constantly put the consolidation of the fighting strength of the basic organizations and the activity of the communists on the agenda. One has to work with great determination to increase the level of the members meeting as a forum of education, information, forming one's opinion, setting the tasks and delivering accountability reports of the communists concerning the implementation of their assignments.

Concerning the necessity of a constant increase of the level of the party work in the combines, Erich Honecker stressed that here and in the field of economy in general there is only one yardstick: the decisions of the Central Committee and the tasks of the national economic plan. To consistently implement them, the main thing everywhere is to form the ideological position. For this a concrete and differentiated work with the basic organizations is necessary. Thus it is not necessary to repeat again at the level of the bezirke or kreise in general discussions on items already decided and confirmed at the central level. Rather the main thing is to organize the implementation of the decisions combine by combine and enterprise by enterprise.

To Work Vigorously and Confidently

Erich Honecker concludes his basic statements with the words: What we intend for this year requires a considerable measure of joint creative work, of militant spirit and readiness for performance. Despite the clouds that are wandering over the international arena we have good reasons for optimism. Based on the achievements we have made so far we, together with our people, will have the strength to solve the bigger tasks of this year and further successfully implement the decisions of the 10th party congress, our course of peace and socialism.

SED'S AXEN RECEIVES ZAMYATIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION

LD241418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Feb (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee in Berlin. The delegation, which is in the GDR on a fact-finding visit, is led by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Foreign Information Department.

Herman Axen briefed his guests on the activities of GDR workers in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and on the tasks in domestic and foreign policy which General Secretary Erich Honecker outlined at the meeting of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with SED first secretaries of kreise. Present at the discussion was Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

During their visit the CPSU delegation held a comprehensive exchange of experiences and views with SED Central Committee members Manfred Feist, head of the Central Committee Foreign Information Department, and Heinz Gebbel, head of the Central Committee Agitation Department.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET USSR ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU241217 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman:

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Suprme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and all members of the USSR Armed Forces our fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations.

Led by the Communist Party and deeply rooted in the people, the Soviet Armed Forces have always honorably fulfilled their historic mission of protecting socialist achievements and securing peace. The victorious Soviet Army won eternal glory by smashing the fascist aggressor and liberating the peoples of Europe and Asia from slavery. Today, when the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, are fanning the arms race and increasing the danger of war, the Soviet Armed Forces are proving once again to be reliable and powerful protectors of peace and the security of the peoples.

With the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress the Soviet people put up new landmarks on the way into the communist future and reaffirmed the role of the USSR as a bulwark of peace, socialism, and progress. In close alliance with the fraternal socialist states the Soviet Union unrelentingly supports the strengthening of peace, the prevention of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and the efforts to again direct international developments onto a normal course. The constructive proposals of the USSR to limit and reduce nuclear weapons and its repeatedly expressed readiness to reduce any category of weapon on the principle of equality and equal security are evoking a positive worldwide response and are giving new impetus to the struggle of the peoples to secure peace.

With the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR and the USSR have taken new, far-reaching initiatives in the Political Declaration of the PRague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, which aim at improving the international situation and at taking effective steps to end the peace-endangering arms race. The GDR will exert every effort to implement these initiatves in international life.

The deepening of the fraternal alliance with the USSR has been, is, and will remain the unshakable foundation of GDR policy. In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR regards its principal task to be the continuation to deepen the unshakable friendship and universal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples based on the principles of socialist internationalism and the close comradeship-in-arms between the National People's Army and the glorious Soviet Armed Forces. With all its strength it contributes toward further strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community and toward securing its defense capacity.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Soviet people, and all members of the Soviet Army new successes in communist construction and in the struggle to defend peace.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony Held

LD232338 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy today, the party and state leadership of the GDR together with personages from the Soviet Union and thousands of Berlin citizens honored the Soviet heroes who died with a wreath-laying ceremony in Berlin-Treptow this morning. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Prime Minister Willi Stoph, and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo headed the procession.

Honecker Attends Soviet Reception

LD240150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- The peace-loving states and peoples have sufficient possibilities at their disposal to overcome the present dangerous stage in international relations. This was stated by the Soviet military attache to the GDR, Rear Admiral Kir Lemsenko, at a reception in the USSR Embassy in Berlin this evening to mark the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of state, members of the party and state leadership, other GDR personages, USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and generals and officers of the Soviet Army, Rear Admiral Lemsenko said in his toast that the Armed Forces of the USSR are standing guard for the peace in firm comradeship-in-arms with the National People's Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. Socialism's peace offensive is supported by the movement of the peoples against the NATO missiles decision. The members of the Soviet Army and Navy are prepared to carry out their historic mission to protect socialism and world peace at all times.

OFFICERS ADDRESS DRESDEN MILITARY MEETING

LD221807 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Today at the opening of this year's week of GDR-USSR brotherhood-in-arms in Dresden, members of both armies reaffirmed they will always reliably fulfill their peace-keeping mission on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism.

GDR Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Heinz Kessler stated that in view of the adventurist course of confrontation and arms escalation by NATO, peace is more than ever in need of protection. The peoples are not defenseless. Heinz Kessler concluded from the experiences of history that imperialist striving for conquest and military adventurism could above all be harnessed by the high defense capability of socialism.

Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy described the safeguarding of peace as the highest aim of the Soviet state and the socialist community. This aim is also served by the USSR's latest proposals for arms limitation and disarmament. By contrast, the most aggressive circles of the NATO bloc are intensifying the danger of war, above all with the planned deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. The unity of the peoples and armies of the fraternal countries, as well as their unbreakable strength, are the main bulwark of peace and security.

HUNGARIAN MSZMP, TECHNOLOGY DELEGATIONS VISIT

Verner, Krenz Receive MSZMP Group

AU221305 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Feb 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Thursday Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee which is headed by Istvan Petrovski, deputy director of the Department of Party and Mass Organizations." At the meeting Paul Verner stressed the tasks set by the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee and that the SED is undertaking every effort to universally strengthen socialism, secure world peace, and resolutely reject the confrontation and intensive armament policy of NATO. Verner reported on the youth policy of the SED and stressed the new demands of the communist education of the youth to the party organizations and the FDJ.

On the same day the delegation was received by Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. Egon Krenz reported on the manifold initiatives of the youth of the GDR in the peace drive of the FDJ.

Technology Cooperation Talks Held

AU221539 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Feb 83 p 6

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "From 14 to 18 February a delegation headed by Gyula Szeker, chairman of the national Technological Development Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic, was in the GDR to discuss the further deepening of the scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic and an increase in its effectiveness." The talk with Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, concentrated on tasks to develop microelectronics, robot technology, and material and energy economy. Measures on preparing the scientific-technological cooperation for 1986-1990 and for an increased adjustment of the license activity between the GDR and Hungary were agreed upon. They also exchanged experiences on topical management problems and science and technology planning. Gyula Szeker was also received by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Guenther Wyschnofsky, minister of chemical industry. He visited enterprises of the electrotechnology and electronics industry and the machine tool sector in the GDR.

OVARI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

LD190050 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 18 (MTI) -- The Thursday night "News Background" [Hirhatter] programme of Hungarian television included an interview on living standards in Hungary with Miklos Ovari, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, president of the Central Statistical Office.

On the economic background of living standards, Miklos Ovari said that last year met the main targets of the national economic plan. The foreign economic balance of the country improved, and real personal incomes and consumption exceeded the 1981 level according to plan. Although the 1982 plan was more modest, it was fulled in a difficult world economic situation, Miklos Ovari said.

National income increased by 1.5 to 2 percent, slightly more than planned, gross industrial production grew 2 percent, industrial production per employee 4.1 percent, per capita real income 0.5 percent, and personal consumption one percent.

Miklos Ovari discussed world economic relations, which have become more difficult, and pointed out that the switch-over of the Hungarian economy from extensive to intensive development poses a number of problems, including encouragement of quality and efficiency requirements instead of quantity, and introduction of intensive economic management on a large scale. Fulfilment of such plans are expected to take more than one or two five-year terms.

Miklos Ovari said that the aim of maintaining the living standard, set by the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, was achieved in the first two years of the current plan term (1981-1985), but over the remaining three years improvements in quality and efficiency are required in every economic sphere.

NEPSZABADSAG: OIL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

WA241550 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Feb 83 p 4

[Text] Contracts for 1983 oil shipments and delivery of petroleum products were signed in Budapest on 18 February. Contract signators were Istvan Russay and Vladimir Morozov, general managers of the Hungarian Mineralimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise and Soyuznyeftyeksport Soviet Foreign Trade Enterprise, respectively. According to the contracts, the value of petroleum and petroleum products coming from the USSR this year will be in excess of 31 billion forints. This is over one-fourth of the value of all Hungarian imports from the USSR.

GREETINGS SENT TO USSR ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD171746 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- The Hungarian leaders have emphasised that the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Hungary and the Soviet Union 35 years ago laid "a reliable, firm basis for the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, complete trust and mutual understanding". Janos Kadar, Pal Losonszi and Gyorgy Lazar also noted in their telegram of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government on the occasion of the treaty's 35th anniversary that "the Hungarian people supports with full conviction and alliance and close cooperation of our countries. It thinks highly of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy and hails and effectively backs its major peace proposals. The Hungarian People's Republic, loyal to its allied commitments, will continue to act in full unity and unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union, to march together along the common historical road and to struggle jointly for progress and peace."

PAP COMMENTS ON REAGAN REFERENCE TO POLAND

LD242122 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] New York 24 Feb -- President Reagan who already managed to frighten the world with his nuclear armaments programme and set at odds all American allies, who has not yet discovered a recipe for the maladies which torment America today, demonstrated in his speech a lamentable stubbornness in passing judgement on other nations and lecturing other societies, wrote PAP New York correspondent Jerzy Gorski.

The President again referred to the situation in Poland, this time alleging that the Polish nation fully identified itself with the foreign policy of his administration.

Another session of the U.N. Security Council turned into a forum accusing the United States of using every pretext to interfere into internal affairs of other states. For representatives of the Arab countries, the countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa, the policy of nuclear aircraft carriers is one more expression of the policy of interference, blackmail and threats. It is hard to believe, therefore, that President Reagan can seriously think that the Polish society will identify itself with a policy which in the U.N. forum often cannot have the support of a relevant number of states. For a negative posture of over a hundred states towards the foreign policy of the present administration cannot possibly be a subjective and irrational stance stemming from irrational resentment towards the United States. This stance stems from fear of the greatest tragedy which the foreign policy of the present administration may bring upon nations of the world.

This is why President Reagan should not be surprised that erosion of the U.S. position in the U.N. forum has reached an unacceptable level.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI SPEECH IN KATOWICE 21 FEB

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 22 February carries the speech by General W. Jaruzelski delivered on 21 February in Katowice, permitting the following alternatives to the item published on page G1 of the 22 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT entitled "Jaruzelski Attends Katowice PZPR Meeting 21 Feb", "Addresses Conference":

Paragraph one, line three reads: "...on 25 June, 1981...." (supplying date)

Paragraph two, line seven reads: "...equilibrium between democratism and centralism...." (changing "democracy" to "democratism")

AFP REPORTS SWITON RELEASED BY KATOWICE POLICE

NC251356 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Veteran trade union leader Kazimierz Switon, detained by police Wednesday during a church service in the southern city of Katowice, was held for two hours, he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone today.

Mr Switon, the founder of the free trade union movement in Poland, said he was taken into custody inside the church during a mass he had organized for Solidarity activists either killed or imprisoned during the country's year of martial law that began in December, 1981.

Released after questioning, Mr Switon said he returned to his home where his telephone had been disconnected. Journalists had been unable to contact him since Wednesday night.

He said another trade union figure, Zdzislaw [name indistinct], was detained before the mass and released after 39 hours in custody.

Lech Walesa, leader of the now banned Solidarity trade union, had been invited to the mass but decided not to travel to Katowice because of car trouble.

Most Western journalists covering the event Wednesday were also questioned by police.

DECREE LIMITS GAS CONSUMPTION, INCREASED FEES

LD251014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] The minister of mining and power industry has issued a decree introducing limits on the consumption of gas by households and increasing the fees for consumption above the limit. As of 15 April all recipients will be subject to the new principles for determining the conditions for the supply of gas for the purpose of heating. At the same time the need to acquire the permission required hitherto is lifted. Thus, as of 15 April every citizen interested in using gas to heat his home should apply to the appropriate local gas enterprises.

MARGUERITTE COMMENTS ON TRADE UNION PLURALISM

PM231113 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Feb 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Trade Union Pluralism the Condition for a Renewal"]

[Text] Warsaw [dateline as received] -- The future of the Polish trade unions is still a fundamental question to which both the government and the church attach the greatest importance. This justifies the interest with which people are following the formation of the new trade unions and also the still considerable role which Mr Walesa is playing in the country's public life even now that he has again become an ordinary citizen. It is probably for that reason that Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp met with Walesa in the utmost secrecy during his visit to Warsaw at the end of last week where he gave evidence to the military court. Moreover, the Solidarity leader was housed in the Episcopate Secretariat since the hotel in which he usually stays had informed him that there was no room for him.

The first result of the meeting was to enable the Episcopate to finally clear up the affair of the recordings aimed at compromising Walesa in its eyes. This time the latter defended himself more energetically than in November, maintaining that it was an affair trumped up for the purpose. The primate decided not to raise the matter again, partly because his explanations were more convincing than before and largely because the church thinks that its cooperation with Mr Walesa is necessary to the country's higher interest.

Moreover a senior ecclesiastical official told us that "Mr Walesa will have to play an important role in Poland's renewal, at least initially."

A Gesture of Appeasement

As regards essential matters the primate and the Solidarity leader reached agreement on the view that there will be no national salvation without a return to trade union pluralism and that they ought to struggle together to attain that objective.

Moreover the government is still using the carrot and stick method with Walesa. During last week's hearings the government representatives once again offered him...a place on the leadership council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Lech Walesa naturally replied that there would be no question of that while a return to trade union pluralism has not been accepted. However, in a gesture of appeasement he turned down the proposal made by his friends that he should remain in Warsaw until the Sunday masses last Sunday. They ended in several demonstrations.

Minister of Trade Union Affairs Ciosek said angrily that one would have "to have no political sense to continue to raise this question of trade union pluralism." Professor Wiatr, one of the government's main advisers, also thought that this hypothesis was "completely out of the question." This attitude is regarded as particularly disastrous by the church. This is, therefore, a source of possible discussions. The differing views on this key problem could even have important political consequences. It is not impossible that the church and even Mr Walesa might conclude a tactical agreement with a group within the government which would accept trade union pluralism in the framework of the system even if that were, on the other hand, accompanied by a very firm attitude.

Winning People Back

That is why the present team is doing all it can to try to ensure rapid success for the new trade unions. Professor Wiatr thinks that "1983 will bring success to these new organizations, which will have between 5 and 6 million members in December." That is certainly not impossible. There is no lack of ways of achieving that: promises of apartments, vouchers for buying automobiles, vacation centers for the children of those who join, etc.

A communique issued by a Warsaw enterprise states that as of 1 April the statutory social benefits for the birth of a child or the death of a worker or a member of his family, hitherto paid by the factory's social fund, will henceforth be paid from the trade union's budget and only to its members.

These methods will probably bring more members into the new trade unions, but they will be members who hate the organization to which they belong. In any case these trade unions at present have only 1 million members (less than 10 percent of the workers) of which, according to Sztandar Mlodych, two-thirds are former Solidarity members; however, Mr Ciosek asserts that once these trade unions are set up they will act in a democratic way. Their role is linked with that of the self-managed councils and with "the reform of sociopolitical life," and it is quite simply a new system which is being constructed.

OLSZOWSKI TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY MARCH

LD250026 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 Feb -- Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski will pay a visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of the coming March.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTERS -- Warsaw 22 Feb -- At the motion of the minister of justice, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Jan Brol and Dr Jozef Musiol under-secretaries of state at that ministry. Jan Brol, born in 1933 to a peasant family, is a member of the Polish United Workers Party. Jozef Musiol, born in 1933 to a peasant family, is a member of the Democratic Party. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 22 Feb 83 LD]

PROTOCOL ON TRADE WITH USSR SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU242028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 24/2/1983 -- The chairman for Romania and the Soviet Union of the Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, signed at the end of the Bucharest session a protocol setting tangible measures conducive to the expansion and diversification of bilateral economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation, to the increase of commercial exchanges.

The Bucharest session examined the stage of the fulfilment of the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of Romania and the Soviet Union with regard to the further development of bilateral economic collaboration, the way in which the sub-programmes by branches were implemented regarding the deepening of specialization of and cooperation in production in fields of mutual interest, among which the industries of machine-tools, tractors, aggregate-machinery, apparatus, automation means and control systems.

In the field of goods exchanges the stage was analysed of the fulfilment of the tasks under the commercial protocol for 1982, just as the means of ensuring reciprocal deliveries of goods in 1983.

At the same time, questions were examined related to the transport and delivery of equipment from the USSR for various branches in Romania, the granting of technical assistance and the building in Romania of industrial units.

MINISTER VIEWS RAW MATERIAL, ENERGY REDUCTIONS

AU241100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/2/1983 -- The savings scored in 1982 in Romania amounted to 8.4 billion lei, in comparison with the first year of the five-year plan period (1981) as a result of the actions taken to cut down the specific consumptions of raw and subsidiary materials and of energy. In 1983 it is possible that the savings to be made in the same sector will considerably exceed the previous year's achievements.

The programme of further reducing the material and energy consumptions, recently endorsed by the RCP National Conference, refers to the further reduction of the raw and subsidiary materials consumption in industry, particularly on account of improved manufacturing technologies, re-designed products with better technico-economic performances and a reduced weight. According to the estimations made by the Romanian minister of technico-material supply and fixed assets' management, Ion Patan, it is likely to economize, in addition this year, 100 thousand tons iron ore, about 200 thousand tons coking coal, considerable amounts of ferro-alloys, over 800 thousand tons ferrous metal, 4,300 tons rubber, almost 20 tons laquers and dyes, 70,000 tons sodium products, 1.3 million c.m. wood, over 12 thousand tons textile fibres and yarn. The aim of this programme, the Romanian minister said, should be a better cooperation and a better supply with the needed raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy out of our own resources.

By a more marked reduction of the energy consumptions as well as by developing the power sources, in 1983, Romanian is to cover from her own internal resources more than 90 per cent of the needed fuel and energy.

COMPARISON OF CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW ON POLICY

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 17 February carries on page 6 the 5,000-word interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 11 February to the Danish daily INFORMATION. Comparison of the SCINTEIA version with the AGERPRES report published in the 22 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 3, reveals the following additions and variations:

Page H 3, the SCINTEIA version substitutes for the first paragraph, eliminating the following subhead:

Question: The resolution of the recent RCP National Conference states that two opposite trends are confronting each other in the international sphere: the imperialist policy of force, diktat and interference in the domestic affairs of other states and the trend to abolish the imperialist and colonialist policy. In your opinion, are these two trends expressions of the policy of the two superpowers, on the one hand, and of the NATO and Warsaw Pact military blocs on the other?

Answer: One look at the international situation suffices to show that we are witnessing a powerful confrontation between various trends which lead to many contradictions between certain states and groups of states.

A general characteristic....

Same page, after paragraph 7, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: Romania took the initiative of freezing its military budget until 1985 at the 1982 level and suggested a minimal reduction of 20 percent in the military budgets of the two military blocs. Should one understand the latter proposal as a mere statement of Romania's principles or do you actually see concrete possibilities for promoting this proposal, and if so, how?

Answer: For two consecutive....

Page H 4, after paragraph 1, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: Mr President, would you be so kind as to tell us which circles, in your opinion, are most open to accepting these proposals -- the circles in the East or in the West?

Answer: Generally speaking, the....

Same page, after paragraph 2, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: Before the January Prague meeting of Warsaw Pact member countries it looked like Romania had a different concept -- compared to the USSR and other member countries -- concerning the road to nuclear disarmament in Europe. How could an agreement be reached in Prague, despite this difference?

Answer: Even before the....

Same page, after paragraph 6, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: You have often called for a united Europe. What, in your opinion, would be the main features of such a Europe and how could a united Europe become a reality? In this context, what are the current prospects for attaining nuclear-free zones in Europe, including in the Balkans?

Answer: We must ensure....

Same page, after paragraph 10, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: How can peace movements in East and West cooperate? Your Excellency, what is your opinion about assertions often made in the West concerning the fact that while questions of disarmament are openly discussed in the West, the discussions between Warsaw Pact countries are held behind closed doors?

Answer: Romania attaches great importance to peace movements everywhere. We believe that the great 1982 peace demonstrations in Europe are very important and demonstrate the ability of peoples, through joint action, to have a more resolute say in world political affairs, particularly on questions of disarmament and war. As is well known, great peace demonstrations also took place in Romania in the same period; these demonstrations were larger than many similar ones in the West. Similar peace actions occurred in other Eastern European countries.

Taking into account....

Page H 5, after paragraph 2, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: How do you see the development of East-West relations in the long run? Are we drawing closer to or farther apart from the viewpoint of development trends?

Answer: After Helsinki, a....

Same page, after paragraph 6, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: Mr President, you attach great importance to Romania's relations with the Nonaligned Movement. In light of the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, do you believe that the nonaligned can exert pressure on the great powers to attain disarmament and influence the current negotiations between the superpowers?

Answer: Romania participates in....

Page H 6, after paragraph 2, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: Proceeding from the New Delhi meeting, can you also envisage a summit of developing countries -- under conditions of the current world economic and political crisis -- which could facilitate the promotion of a new international economic order?

Answer: Romania considers it....

Same page, after paragraph 8, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: At the party national conference you dealt in detail with the principle of self-management and self-supply for each region.

How do you see the concrete implementation of this system? For example, in the case of self-supply, should industrial workers cultivate vegetables for their own consumption? Likewise, may not the adoption of measures to increase the profitability of enterprises lead to unemployment? What are the prospects for Romanian society in the coming years with regards to the quality of life?

Answer: Two years ago we proceeded to organize each county and locality on the basis of self-management and self-supply. In accordance with soil and climate conditions in each region, each county and locality should ensure its necessary agricultural and food products while also contracting and selling products required by other localities and industrial centers to state trade units. Therefore, in talking about self-management and self-supply as a principle of socialist workers democracy, we aim to combine meeting local requirements with the overall requirements of the entire country.

In this framework, workers living in villages or owning plots of land should obviously cultivate them, as is being done everywhere in the world.

As part of....

Page H 7, after paragraph 2, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: At the recent party national conference you said that nobody should be afraid that the peasants will get rich. On the contrary, you said it is vital for the peasants to be given incentives to breed animals. How does this agree with your other statement that agricultural production cooperatives and state farms have fully proved their success under the conditions of the world economic crisis?

Answer: Indeed, at the national conference I talked about the need to powerfully develop agricultural production in order to implement the 12th congress decisions concerning the new agrarian revolution in Romania. In this framework, I asserted the need to create conditions for powerfully increasing the peasantry's incomes. What I meant was increasing incomes derived from work in cooperatives and on private plots; in mountainous areas, where the farms are not cooperativized, I obviously referred to increasing the incomes of private farmers.

As early as....

Same page, after paragraph 5, SCINTEIA adds: ...organization in agriculture. As a matter of fact, it is well known that the modern large agricultural farms, hence the cooperative farms too, offer incomparably better conditions than the small farms for mechanization, chemicalization and the introduction of scientific agricultural achievements in all fields.

We act and....

Same page, after paragraph 6, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: How do you assess the prospects of your country's cooperation within CEMA and to what extent does Romania plan to increase exports to CEMA countries, particularly the USSR, in view of the fact that you are facing difficulties on Western markets, toward which you directed the greater part of your exports in the past?

Answer: Romania's relations with....

Same page, after paragraph 8, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

What is the answer of the Romanian economy to the need to repay foreign debts and to the question of high interest rates in international financial policy?

Answer: Romania has indeed....

Page H 8, after paragraph 2, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: In view of your country's industrial development, how do you plan to ensure the necessary equipment and spare parts for your industrial installations which you used to import in the past from a number of countries? Do you not think that you will have to continue to import installations and spare parts from these countries in the future, too, in order to ensure an equal balance with all countries?

Answer: As far as....

Same page, after paragraph 5, eliminating the subhead, SCINTEIA adds:

Question: At the recent party national conference you assessed its decisions as an expression of a "new vision" of national and international problems due to the economic crisis. Can you describe this new vision in the context of decisions adopted at the 12th party congress?

Answer: At the party....

Same page, after paragraph 7, SCINTEIA adds: ...concerning socialist development. Basic changes have occurred on the international scene, colonialism has been practically eliminated, scores of new peoples have opted for a new life and the balance of power has radically changed, something which requires a new approach to world development and to ways and means to solve various contemporary problems.

In our approach....

Same page, after the last paragraph, SCINTEIA adds:

Relations between Romania and Denmark, which we consider good, are developing in this spirit. We hope that our peoples will continue to actively cooperate for a policy of detente, peace, and independence so as to make an important contribution to resolving the great international problems.

PRESIDENCY REPORT TO SFRY ASSEMBLY MADE 18 FEB

Part I

AU241515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 83 p 3

[First installment of "short excerpts from the most important parts of the SFRY Presidency report on socioeconomic development, the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, and Yugoslavia's foreign policy and international position" submitted to the SFRY Assembly on 18 February]

[Text] After several years of dynamic economic and overall social development, there has been a slowdown and disturbances in the country's socioeconomic development as a result of objective difficulties, contradictions, and subjective weaknesses, as well as unfavorable economic and political circumstances which have arisen in international relations. This is stressed in the part of the report devoted to the socioeconomic development and implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

At the beginning of the seventies, particularly in the mid-seventies, accelerated development of the country increased the need to import raw materials for producer goods and consumer goods, but without corresponding exports. Missing was the necessary involvement of the society in a reorientation of the economy to include itself more broadly and equitably through more competitive exports, in the international division of labor. We have built a modern industry. However, this industry has not prepared itself enough for exports, and thus also for repaying foreign loans. Thus, the structural disturbance -- the gap between the ever more dynamic industrial development and the relative decline in the share of exports in the social product in general and in industry in particular -- has increased.

Slow Adaptation

During the past 3 years all possibilities for further dynamic development of the economy based on inflationary financing and high foreign debts have been exhausted. Economic relations with foreign countries and the problems of the country's foreign liquidity, which have intensified in that period, have become a factor limiting stable development. The share of our economy's participation in the international division of labor and in world exports has dropped considerably below the economy's development needs and possibilities, and significantly below our share in world exports in the sixties.

The deteriorated trade conditions on the world market, the crisis of the international monetary system, the great increase in the interest rates (in this period, because of increased interest rates alone, the interest on loans granted to our economy increased by some $2.5 billion) and the increasingly unfavorable consequences of the crisis of international economic relations for the developing countries have made our economy's position in the international division of labor more difficult. This applies in particular to the markets of the developed Western countries, which are increasingly applying the policy of protectionism, with distinct isolation of regional economic groups.

We have been slow in adjusting not only to changing international economic relations, but also to the demands of increased production forces and more developed self-managing production relations. Instead of directing the economy toward joining more efficiently in international trade and creating conditions for enhancing the material basis of self-management, the organs of sociopolitical communities and organized subjective forces have been giving way under the pressure of unrealistic and mutually uncoordinated development programs which have leaned toward expansion of the domestic market and excessive growth of unproductive consumption.

Although the development aims proclaimed in the documents of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and in the social plans imposed the obligation to change the economic structure, structural disharmonies were intensified by these very plans and particularly by their implementation. The substitution of more and more expensive imported crude oil and major investment in energy from domestic sources and in other domestic primary resources have been running late. In its development agriculture also has been lagging considerably behind the requirements of society and objective possibilities.

Excessive Administration Has Not Been Overcome

The lack of a comprehensive strategy of national technical and technological development and of reliance on one's own scientific research work and creativity has led to an insufficiently controlled and one-sided orientation on foreign licences, and frequently to dependence on foreign licenses. In some cases we allowed interference by multinational companies which contradicted the interests and the nature of our socioeconomic system. As a result there has been a lag in the production of that equipment and technology which would reduce the ever greater and economically unjustified imports and the technological dependence and which would increase our economy's competitive capability.

All this has occurred because the associated labor had no decisive influence on the adoption and implementation of Yugoslavia's social plan, the plans of the republics and provinces and of other sociopolitical communities or on the economic policy measures.

The lagging in the development of socioeconomic relations laid down by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and the retention of certain measures and relations from the outdated administrative system, along with the existence of strong group property tendencies and a privatization of socially owned property and a privatization of social property and income, has led to a deepening and increase in difficulties and economic problems. Also lagging was a scientific-professional elaboration of solutions pertaining to the system for promoting the application of the constitutional principles and norms of the Law on Associated Labor, as well as other laws pertaining to the system, without which a change of social practice and relations is impossible.

Associated Labor Must Decide

The achieved level of development of production forces and socioeconomic relations, as well as the need for further development on stable foundations, have come in a sharp conflict with the practice, customs, behavior and mentality of an extensive manner of production. For this reason it is indispensable to achieve strategic turning points in the policy of socioeconomic development which can be carried out solely by the Associated Labor organized on a self-managing basis and which can be achieved solely by strengthening its position and role in social reproduction. The workers' control over income, the reaffirmation of the economic laws of socialist commodity production and the coordination of functions of the state organs in the economy with these laws and the Constitution are the necessary and mutually interdependent prerequisites for the further development of self-management and the stabilization of the economy.

In 1983 with a considerable increase in exports, particularly to the convertible currency area, a more economical use of available foreign exchange according to the priorities adopted and by replacing imports by domestic production wherever it is economically justified, we must ensure the country's more balanced balance of payments, regular repayments of foreign debts, the necessary increase in production, particularly production for export, and a more regular supply of consumer goods for the market.

The implementation of such great tasks, under conditions of a very complicated international economic situation and along with the reduction of overall domestic consumption by a tenth and a further drop in the standard of living and real personal incomes, is possible if all the working people and citizens of our country are fully engaged in the tasks.

Although the essence of the economic policy for 1983 is reliance on our own forces to eliminate the gap between the available foreign exchange and the foreign exchange we need, to achieve all these complex tasks it is necessary to take out additional loans abroad. The relevant organs have already taken the necessary measures to do this. However, any possible foreign debts should not in any way weaken the overall social efforts in the struggle for economic stabilization. Loans should be used exclusively to achieve a more rapid way out of the current difficulties, in the interest of economic stabilization and not to postpone dealing with existing problems. The loans should primarily ensure stronger foreign exchange reserves, support for production intended for exports, and more regular supplies for the domestic market.

United Market -- Common Interest

To achieve the effective development of the system of socialist self-management, it is necessary to respect economic laws and the criteria that are expressed on the unified Yugoslav market. In our socioeconomic system, the economy in a socioeconomic community cannot be developed successfully as a closed entity linked with other sociopolitical communities by the state organs or by the republican self-managing associations. It is in the interest of all our peoples and nationalities to use to the maximum the advantages of the unified Yugoslav market, to establish a harmonious economic structure in the unified Yugoslav area, and to see that the processes of a direct self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources are developed undisturbed in this area. This contributes to the more rapid development of each republic and province and to increasing their national income.

It is the duty of the organs of the federation, republics and provinces to be more energetic in taking measures and actions to remove the obstacles which hinder the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. The common responsibility of all relevant factors of the federation, republics and provinces and the sociopolitical organizations is to overcome tendencies to close off the republican and provincial economic structures, and to strengthen the unity of the Yugoslav market. This is one of the conditions for a more effective removal of material disproportions and structural disharmonies and for a more rapid increase in labor productivity.

Part II

AU241545 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Second installment of "short excerpts from the most important parts of the SFRY Presidency's report on the socioeconomic development, implementation of the economic stabilization policy, and the foreign policy and international position of Yugoslavia" submitted to the SFRY Assembly on 18 February]

[Text] Experience has shown that social control is extremely ineffective in preventing all forms of violations of the unified market and the monopolist phenomena. Various forms of regional protection and privileges for "one's own" producers and consumers are tolerated, something which, among other things, continues to preserve all the shortcomings of an autarkic development which, in its turn, makes is possible to continue production activities outside the appropriate framework of economic criteria and the effect of market laws. For this reason, proceeding from the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the basic economic subjective factors, the current economic policy should resolutely oppose any monopolist phenomena and prevent abuses of favorable market conditions and the creation of monopolist profits.

Simultaneously with a consistent implementation of all legal measures and sanctions, it is also necessary to reexamine the quality of organization of the inspection organs and recognize their authority and operational possibilities for preventing violations of the unified Yugoslav market.

Association Instead of Encapsulation

Proceeding from their own and social interests and from the mutual interdependence in social reproduction, the workers in the basic organization of associated labor must become the main subjective factor of planning and of mutually coordinating their plans. It is necessary to develop and advance the self-managing organization of associated labor more quickly by linking and uniting the organizations of associated labor on the basis of direct mutual interests, increasing incomes and promoting exports in order to enable associated labor to utilize all of its possibilities for more economical and efficient economic operations, to make the necessary breakthroughs in exports and in participating in the international division of labor, and to successfully assume all the functions stemming from the requirements of expanded reproduction in accordance with the character and essence of the socialist self-managing production relations.

This presupposes that the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor must become the basic subjective factor of decisionmaking on the basis of their interests, responsibilities and obligations, and that the work organization, as the basic form of association of basic organizations, must grow into an economically and legally autonomous organization of economic operations.

The current great material disproportions in the structure of the Yugoslav economy, the differences in the conditions of economic operations of the individual branches and groups and the disintegrative tendencies reflected in the slow process of division of labor (specialization and production cooperation), the strengthening particularist tendencies, the weakening unity of the Yugoslav market, the encapsulation of the commodity and monetary circulation within the borders of narrow sociopolitical communities and the like are largely a consequence of the fact that some of these global problems of social reproduction are being "solved" either in an uncontrolled manner or by bureaucratic-technocratic decisions whereas associated labor is mainly excluded from the decisionmaking process. It is in this manner then that social work is squandered, the accumulation and reproduction capability of the organizations of associated labor is weakened and the transition from an autarkic and extensive mode of development to an intensive one and to a quicker inclusion in the international division of labor is slowed down.

The world and our own experience shows that these problems cannot be solved through the spontaneous effects of the laws of commodity production or by technocratic-bureaucratic measures and decisions. We must seek our own self-managing ways to solve these questions and problems.

Using Comparative Advantages

The work of the commission of the federal social council in preparing a complete long-term economic stabilization program is drawing to a close. The program will make it possible to amend the existing development plan and prepare a new medium-term one and to amend the system-related laws now in effect to bring them into line with the experience gained in and the requirements of economic stabilization.

In the coming period, too, the development policy must be based on reliance on our own forces to make possible a more successful participation in the international division of labor and as complete utilization as possible of the available potential and internal reserves. Appropriate changes must be made in the economy's structure to insure a transition to a more stable development.

In addition to reorienting the economy and society to increasing the production for export through an optimal mobilization of their own sources and knowledge, it is necessary to reduce the country's dependence on exports, primarily in the field of energy, through a more efficient utilization of imported crude oil and a more rapid development of energy production on the basis of domestic sources.

A more rapid development of food production must become one of the priority goals of the country's socioeconomic development because the unutilized potential and advantages of agriculture are the greatest. Agroindustrial production must be placed in a position in which it will be able to join the international division of labor as fully as possible. It is necessary to narrow down the existing priorities in the development of the raw materials production complex and concentrate efforts on developing those activities in which we have the appropriate reserves and other comparative advantages which make the development of a competitive processing industry possible.

More resolute measures must be taken to modernize transportation, especially railway transportation, to reduce the economy's transport costs and to increase the foreign exchange incomes from transport services. It is very important to encourage the development of those branches and activities (for instance, housing construction, small-scale economic operations and similar activities) which do not depend on imports, but contribute to a quicker economic growth, greater employment, improved structure of production and consumption and so forth.

Unemployment Is a Great Problem

In implementing the economic stabilization policy, it is necessary to perceive all the economic and social consequences of the unavoidable efforts and denials in the coming years which will affect the position of every individual member of the society, every organization of associated labor and every self-managing and sociopolitical community. It is on this basis that every community, primarily every organization of associated labor, local community and commune, as well as wider communities, should take the necessary measures in good time to prevent or alleviate the consequences of these changes and strive to distribute the burden of stabilization evenly and justly.

Distribution according to the result of work and a significant improvement of the position of productive and creative work must be an essential element of social policy. The position of individuals and of parts of the associated labor and individual communities in the distribution of income must primarily be based on their work contribution and class solidarity and mutuality. Social security must be gained through work and not through a monopoly in holding work positions.

It is necessary to consistently implement the policy of reducing the social differences within the socially and economically justified limits which will prevent any acquisition of income without work and close off all sources of unlawful appropriation of the income of others. The changes in the conditions for earning and distributing income and the reform of the tax system must be used to prevent the acquisition of material benefits outside work as well as various forms of appropriation of social property. It is necessary to ensure the implementation of the constitutional principle according to which it is everyone's duty to contribute to satisfying the general social needs proportionately to his material possibilities.

The unemployment primarily of younger educated cadres has grown into a priority socioeconomic and political problem of the country. It can be successfully solved primarily through the fulfillment of the obligations of the employed workers to open new work places for the unemployed by expanding the material base of associated labor.

It is the duty of every individual basic organization of associated labor, local community and commune to create as favorable conditions as possible for productive employment by more completely utilizing available and developing new production capacities. The small-scale economic operations provide wide possibilities in this respect, especially in the fields of supplementary production for organizations of associated labor, various forms of work at home, service activities, housing construction, agriculture, forestry and other branches. It is necessary to more boldly encourage and accept the engagement of the resources of our citizens returning home from temporary employment abroad and of others who are able in this way to engage their own employment. The unemployment problem must also be solved by more quickly developing agriculture and advancing the conditions of life and work in villages, something which would slow down the process of movement away from agriculture and motivate younger people to stay in villages and work in agriculture.

PRESIDENCY HEARS STAMBOLIC, PLANINC, MOJSOV

LD232032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by President Petar Stambolic.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, informed the Presidency about current economic trends in the country. She particularly indicated certain unfavorable tendencies in the area of internal consumption and prices. It was stated that increased efforts by the whole society and even more decisive measures of current economic policy are essential for realization of economic stabilization in 1983 and to overcome more rapidly unfavorable tendencies that have arisen in the first months of this year.

Petar Stambolic acquainted the Presidency with the results of the recent visit by King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to our country. It was felt that the visit and talks reflected the traditional friendship between the two countries and their interest in further promoting mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. It also became clear during the talks that views coincided on the necessity for the nonaligned countries to make maximal efforts toward the complete success of the coming conference in New Delhi. Agreement between Yugoslavia and Jordan was also expressed on the fact that the attainment of a universal, just and lasting peace in the Middle East implies Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in the 1967 war, realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and recognition of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

The Presidency listened to the report by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on his recent visits to Italy and the Vatican and on the talks he held there, as well as on the meetings and talks he has held recently with the foreign ministers of Austria and Romania. These meetings and talks were assessed as a contribution to the further development of friendship and good-neighborly relations with these countries. The session also considered other questions concerning the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency.

PLANINC ADDRESSES CHAMBER OF ECONOMY COMMITTEE

AU232058 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 83 p 5

[Text] Kragujevac, (TANJUG) -- At a meeting in Kragujevac on Tuesday, the Coordination Committee for Interrepublican Cooperation of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia discussed actions that should be taken to ensure fulfillment of this year's annual export plans and to encourage the economy to increase its foreign trade, especially with the developed industrial countries.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dr Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, participated in the discussion.

According to the views expressed by the participants, exports should be based on income and stimulated through primary distribution of income, tax and customs policies and other stimulative measures, and should be brought into an approximately equal position with sales in the domestic market. As regards the foreign exchange earned with exports, the organizations of associate labor concerned should be allowed to retain at least sufficient foreign exchange funds to ensure simple reproduction.

According to Dr Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, exports are unsatisfactory. The known difficulties caused by restrictions and the unfavorable conditions in the world market, among other things, are also a reason for this situation, but we ourselves must also make greater efforts. Bojanic called attention to some of the measures that have already been adopted and also announced some new ones. They should contribute to the greater effectiveness of our exports. Bojanic added that the process of achieving an agreement on the criteria to be applied in distributing the foreign exchange funds has begun.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said that the existing uncertainty should be resolved as soon as possible, but that tasks stemming from the resolution on socioeconomic development of the country cannot be changed. Beginning in 1986, our economy should increase its exports to the convertible currency area at an annual rate of 20 percent in order to become a part of and play a significant role in the international division of labor. Priority must be given to those who are able to export more quickly and more, but in the future all this must be planned because we frequently export what it does not pay to export.

As for foreign exchange funds and incomes, there should also be as few unknown factors as possible, but with a clear awareness that exports provide the only solution. In Milka Planinc's opinion, in the distribution of foreign exchange funds the most efficient method would be to stimulate what is of key importance for production operations in our country -- that is, the metallurgical and metal-processing industries, the basic chemical industry, agriculture and nonferrous metallurgy. In this connection, it is necessary to "tear oneself away" as soon as possible from the custom of achieved rights and instead aim at applying the criteria of one's contribution.

The administrative distribution of foreign exchange funds according to needs should also be reduced as much as possible, and it is necessary to overcome as soon as possible the situation in which the Federal Executive Council interferes in everything. The question is to whom this obligation should be transferred. In the opinion of the president of the Federal Executive Council, the necessary mechanisms should be formed in the mutually dependent branches in which the state would not act as the arbiter. Thus, increasingly greater progress would be made in moving away from the provisional and administrative measures. This would contribute to further strengthening self-management, Milka Planinc said.

MOJSOV, IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE TOASTS

LD231255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] [no dateline received] -- Having welcomed his guest, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov said, among other things, in his toast:

"Our meeting today shows that a direct dialogue and an open exchange of views are of mutual benefit and interest. Therefore we believe that every joint effort which we make with the aim of further promoting our relations and world peace also represents the genuine aspirations and interests of our countries. I think I share your view if I say that relations between Yugoslavia and Iran are developing favorably. However, we are of the view that objectively there exist significant possibilities to promote them further and more speedily, in particular with regard to economic cooperation. Yugoslavia and Iran, as nonaligned developed countries, naturally look to one another in searching for new contents and firmer linking of their economies, this being in our mutual interest. This orientation toward mutual cooperation is also very significant for all nonaligned countries and for all developing countries.

Your visit and the talks which we have had on this occasion are taking place immediately before the seventh nonaligned summit to whose successful outcome we, and not only we, but also the whole world, attach the greatest significance. The importance of this historical gathering of the nonaligned is all the greater if one bears in mind that it is held at a time when the present-day world faces a very serious and aggravated international situation as a consequence of the deep crisis in international relations over many years."

The aggravated international situation and the complex situation in the entire system of international political and economic relations impose the need for active deeds of countries such as Yugoslavia and Iran so that in the preparations and at the summit in New Delhi everything possible will be done to revive the Nonaligned Movement and bring it to act even more effectively, as well as to provide fresh incentives to the actions of nonaligned countries. The exacerbated international political relations also reflect adversely on the situation in the movement. Superpowers and blocs, in their desire to safeguard the positions acquired and to expand their influences, are trying to reorientate the policy of nonalignment in the direction of their own strategic interests and policy.

However, despite the various trials, pressures and problems facing the nonaligned countries, I think I share your view if I say that nonalignment has further established itself as a world policy and an independent nonbloc factor which plays a significant role on the international scene. We expect the summit in New Delhi to further increase its prestige and make a specific contribution to settling the world's major problems, especially with regard to the relaxation of international tension, halting the arms race, economic development and eliminating hotbeds of crisis.

Lazar Mojsov went on to express anxiety at the numerous hotbeds of crisis and the emergence of new ones in different parts of the world.

The development of the situation in the Near East and the fate of the Palestinian people are causing profound concern. Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians has been condemned by most of the world. Regrettably the international community was nevertheless unable to prevent the mass killing of innocent Palestinians and the vast material destruction. Like other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is extending full support to the Palestinian people in their efforts to achieve their legitimate rights to self-determination, including the setting up of an independent state on their own soil.

Mojsov went on: "The Iraq-Iran conflict and war have caused us great concern from the outset owing to the grave consequences and heavy loss of life and material losses and destruction. Proceeding from this, we feel that the termination of the war on the basis of lasting and just foundations would make an essential contribution to the reestablishment of peace in this sensitive region and would also have a positive effect further afield in the interest of preserving security and peace in the world.

"We are also worried by the divisions which have emerged among African countries, which is to a great extent the result of interference by non-African elements. Particularly bearing in mind the fact that most African countries are members of the Non-aligned Movement, we attach great importance to overcoming difficulties within the framework of the OAU in connection with convening the conference of heads of state or government of African countries and consolidation of the unity and role of this important African organization as a vital and irreplaceable factor in resolving African problems."

Having expressed his gratitude for the cordial and warm welcome, as well as for the pleasant words by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov in his toast, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in his toast, among other things:

"There are many common points and views which link the Islamic Republic of Iran and the SFRY. One of the most important of these is the great desire that bonds of slavery should be abolished everywhere."

Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati then stressed President Tito's great role both as a statesman and fighter who led the Yugoslav peoples in grave moments of history and in particular during the national liberation war when Yugoslavia found itself under the occupation of fascist armies.

The guests from Iran also pointed out the role of Iranian leader Khomeyni as "the champion and implementor of the libieration of the country from what he described as American imperialism, as well as from its servant, the former regime of the shah of Iran.

Both Yugoslavia and Iran fevently wish to remain independent countries in the future, or rather, to remain countries which will not depend on either of the two existing world blocs. They manifest these aspirations in practice by providing aid to other countries so that they too might remain outside the sphere of influence of the superpowers.

Both our countries belong to the Nonaligned Movement and are active members of this movement. They work for the promotion and consolidation of the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the world.

As regards our bilateral relations, I can say that they have expanded very much since the revolution in Iran. They have been considerably promoted, and as some of my Yugoslav colleagues have told me, the volume of trade between our countries is at present 10 times greater than it was under the old regime in Iran. We hope that this successful development of our relations and cooperation will also continue in the future.

A short while ago in my talks here I learned that Yugoslav-Iranian relations go far back into the distant past and that in Yugoslavia particular attention and love are nurtured for Iranian culture and literature."

In this context, the Iranian head of diplomacy concluded: "Once again I would like to say and stress that I hope these relations of ours go back far into the distant past and which have strengthened even more today thanks to the victory of the revolution in Iran, will also continue this positive trend in the future."

Minister Velayati then expressed once again his gratitude for his cordial welcome and warm reception in Yugoslavia.

Report on Final Talks

LD241142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Our country's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Velayati, met the Yugoslav deputy premier for economic affairs yesterday and discussed bilateral economic relations. Several other economic and political officials of the two countries were also present at this meeting. The two sides reviewed last year's economic and trade relations between the two countries and discussed the possibility of faster expansion of these relations in the future. During the meeting, Yugoslavia reiterated its readiness to participate in Iran's economic and industrial programs.

Before leaving Yugoslavia yesterday, our country's foreign minister continued his talks with high-ranking political and economic authorities of Yugoslavia and had a second meeting with that country's foreign minister. Among the most important topics discussed at the second meeting of the two foreign ministers were the efforts made by the two countries to solve existing political problems of the world, particularly in the third world and among member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

The cultural and consular under secretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry also had a separate meeting with his Yugoslav counterpart. They discussed the possibility of establishing cultural and academic relations at university level between the two countries. The two sides also exchanged views on joint cooperation between the two countries in the fields of science, technology, culture and exchange of students and specialists. They also reviewed and discussed the participation of Yugoslav energy experts at the Iranian international energy seminar, which will be held in Tehran next Khordad [21 May to 22 June]

Mr Velayati and his entourage returned to Tehran this morning.

MOJSOV SPEAKS AT DINNER DURING ROME VISIT

LD181912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Rome, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner today in honor of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the members of the Yugoslav delegation. At the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged toasts in which they stressed the high level of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. Toasting Lazar Mojsov, Emilio Colombo expressed satisfaction with the continuation in Rome of the fruitful consultations which testify to the intensive friendly relations between the two countries in recent years.

Replying to the toast and expressing gratitude for the expressions of friendship for Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov said that "our meetings with our friends from Italy have always been meetings between people who openly discuss their cooperation and are pleased with the successes achieved, and who overcome difficulties and problems jointly." "I believe," Mojsov said, "that you will agree with me when I say that our countries may be satisfied with the successful development of their friendship and cooperation to which the Osimo agreements have given a powerful impetus and framework. The progress of our cooperation is a unique contribution to the consolidation of cooperation and security in Europe and may serve as an example and inspiration.

Speaking with satisfaction about today's talks, Mojsov said that consultations on further cooperation have been completed in several concrete fields, such as mutual recognition of high-school diplomas, matters concerning compensation, fishing in the Trieste Bay and the promotion of economic cooperation in the border area.

"There are other fields in which we can promote our cooperation. Good-neighborly relations and cooperation should be cultivated, encouraged and further developed. It is good that we should be having talks about that. I am convinced that through our direct dialogue we shall find the best solutions to improve the position and ensure the conditions for the comprehensive development of national minorities in each other's countries. (The Slovene national minority in Italy and Italians in Yugoslavia are our most direct link, an aspect of life together and a way to increase our knowledge of each other and our understanding and friendship. It is our duty to ensure for them all the rights and the conditions which are necessary for their development.)'

Mojsov also stressed that it is necessary to invest fresh and mutual efforts in order to make our economic cooperation as balanced and as varied as possible and, in particular, in order that we may find bolder and more modern forms of cooperation and industrial cooperation. "We appreciate, in particular, the understanding the support which your country extends to our efforts of economic stabilization."

Stressing that international political and economic relations are going through the most critical phase since the war, that the arms race is being intensified, that rivalry between the great powers has assumed worrying dimensions, that the number of existing crisis hotbeds is spreading and that fresh hotbeds are emerging, the federal secretary for foreign affairs concluded that further detente, cooperation and the already established dialogue on our continent are being seriously called into question. We are very concerned about such a development. On the other hand, the situation in the more narrow region of our countries too, in the Mediterranean, does not fill us with optimism because a long and painstaking path leading to the implementation of peaceful cooperation and to the certainty that we can consider this area a zone of peace and cooperation, is still before us. Every step along this path will meet with our support. Mojsov spoke of the grave tribulations which Cyprus and the countries of the Near and Middle East have experienced for years.

"The forthcoming summit of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi, I am convinced, will strongly express the aspirations of the major part of mankind for peace, security, justice and equitable cooperation. Nonaligned countries will demand the urgent and fundamental resolution of international political and economic problems which stand in the way of joint progress." Mojsov then went on:

"The European countries know the danger for peace on the continent that is represented by the stocks of the most modern nuclear and conventional arms. They must build their future through dialogue, through cooperation in peaceful initiatives and through friendly cooperation. Therefore, Yugoslavia and other nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe attach exceptional significance to the successful work of the Madrid meeting and they advocate that this meeting end with the adoption of a joint document, on the basis of their draft, which would also encompass the decision to hold a European conference on disarmament."

Mentioning crises in many other parts of the world, Mojsov spoke in particular about the continuous widening of the gap between the developed part of the world and the developing countries and the difficult situation in which the entire world economy finds itself. "Lack of understanding by many rich countries for the position of the poorest developing countries creates grave consequences. The entire system of international economic relations is in a deep crisis."

At the end of his toast he expressed profound confidence in the strength of the friendship and cordiality which exists between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Italy.

KING HUSAYN'S 18 FEB DINNER SPEECH IN BELGRADE

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[Excerpt] Belgrade -- His Majesty King Husayn has said that the Arab nation, headed by the Palestinian people, only seeks to regain its rights and live in peace with all peoples and to enable the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and obtain their legitimate rights, which have been approved by the United Nations and acknowledged by international legality. In a speech he delivered at the evening banquet hosted last night in his honor by His Excellency Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, the king added that what doubles the danger and deterioration of the situation in the entire Middle East is that the time is passing quickly, a factor which gives Israel the opportunity to entrench its occupation of Arab territory and enables it to continue its expansionist settlement plans, carry out actual annexation and change the demographic, social and economic structure, as is now taking place in Arab Jerusalem in particular, and the West Bank and Gaza in general.

His majesty said that Israel's inhuman practices in the occupied territory, which contradict all rules and laws, provide the categorical and tangible proof of Israel's hostility to peace and its flouting of international will and human rights. These sorrowful and bitter facts, the king added, place before the whole world its responsibilities in checking the aggression and putting an end to it.

The king pointed out that it is time the Iranian war against Iraq and Israel's invasion of Lebanon were given greater attention by the Nonaligned Movement to end the Gulf war by peaceful means, to remove the Israeli occupation and to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the unity of its people. The following is the text of King Husayn's speech:

Your Excellency, great friend, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Your dear country has a special place in my heart and in the hearts of the Jordanians in view of the existing ties of friendship, cooperation, mutual trust and common interests between us. I and the members of the Jordanian delegation are greatly appreciative of the warm reception and good hospitality which you and the Yugoslav Government and noble people accorded us. This calls for our profound thanks, gratitude and appreciation.

Yugoslavia was among the first countries of the Mediterranean basin to establish broad trade, economic and cultural relations with Jordan. The growth and expansion of these relations reflected our common desire to promote them.

Your Excellency, dear friend: Our country was in the forefront of friendly states which understood the dimensions of the Middle East problem and its dangers for our region and world security and stability. This problem has continued to preoccupy UN and nonaligned circles and all international forums for decades. It pains us all that this problem should continue without a just and comprehensive solution, and, in fact, to continue to be inflicted with more human injustices and tragedies as a result of Israel's continued aggression against the Palestinian Arab people, the occupation of their homeland and their dispersion, forcing them to emigrate to the Arab countries neighboring Palestine and to scatter to the remotest parts of the world.

Your Excellency, the Arab nation, headed by the Palestinian people, only seeks to regain its rights to coexist peacefully with all peoples and to enable the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and regain their legitimate rights which have been approved by the United Nations and acknowledged by international legality.

What doubles the danger and deterioration of the situation in the entire Middle East is that time is passing quickly, a factor which gives Israel the opportunity to entrench its occupation of Arab territory and enables it to continue its expansionist settlement plans, carry out actual annexation and change the demographic, social and economic structure as is now taking place in Arab Jerusalem in particular, and the West Bank and Gaza in general. Israel's human practices in the occupied territory which contradict all rules and laws provide the categorical and tangible proof of Israel's hostility to peace and its flouting of international will and human rights. These sorrowful and bitter facts place before the whole world its responsibilities in checking the aggression and putting an end to it.

Your Excellency, dear friend: Yugoslavia's principled and equitable stand on the Palestine question, the crux of the Middle East conflict, makes us dutybound to express our profound thanks and gratitude for your honest stand, which reflects your country's credibility and continued support for the values of justice and human rights. This stand is consistent with Yugoslavia's large role in and major contribution to building the Nonaligned Movement since its birth. The late President Tito was one of this movement's pioneers and notable heroes. We are confident that Yugoslavia will, and can, continue this pioneering role and reassert the principles of this movement by supporting suppressed peoples and keeping their countries free from attempts at domination, control and exploitation.

We must, in this respect, point out the importance of the forthcoming nonaligned conference in New Delhi and the responsibilities awaiting it on the causes of justice and peace and the need to revitalize the heritage of this movement and to check the dangers facing some of its countries. It is time the Gulf war which Iran continues to wage on Iraq was given greater attention from the movement's firm and responsibile stand to stop this war and settle the dispute between the two sides by peaceful means as required by the movement's mission and sublime objectives. Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the peaceful Arab country, also places another big responsibility on this movement. It is a test for its ability to assume the required role to remove the Israeli occupation and safeguard that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the unity of its people.

Finally, I call on all you friends to join me in expressing the feelings of respect, love and best wishes for his excellency, the president of the Presidency and the Yugoslav people and Government. Long live the permanent friendship between Jordan and Yugoslavia.

TANJUG REPORTS ON YUGOSLAV-SOVIET TRADE

AU241058 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Feb 83

["Economic Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union; Exhibition in Moscow" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- The newspaper PRIVREDNI PREGLED [date of issue not given] reports that, at several of its recent sessions, the section for developing economic cooperation with the Soviet Union of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia devoted special attention to fulfilling the obligations stemming from the Yugoslav-Soviet agreement on commodity trade. "The section adopted the unanimous view that the exporters should be stimulated by providing for them more favorable and advantageous conditions for buying materials and producing goods for export." For instance, the nonferrous industry as well as many other industrial branches must buy the necessary materials, either in Yugoslavia or abroad, for any of their export products.

"Yugoslavia exports to the Soviet Union large quantities of agricultural products of its food industry but the interest both of exporters and importers in further increasing these deliveries has not diminished."

"The agreement on organizing a specialized exhibition of achievements of the Yugoslav agroindustrial complex in Moscow this year attests to this interest. The section for developing economic cooperation with the Soviet Union of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia has adopted the proposal to hold this important exhibition in July 1983." The exhibition will be designed to demonstrate Yugoslavia's possibilities for exporting agricultural and food products, agricultural machines and equipment and technology of its agricultural-industrial combines as well as its methods of building animal farms and processing and storage facilities for agricultural products.

In the period from 1 January to 7 February 1983, Yugoslavia's exports to the Soviet Union amounted to $168.8 million and its imports from the Soviet Union amounted to $165.5 million. According to the existing goods lists, this year the commodity trade between the two countries will amount to a total of $5.7 billion, including Yugoslavia's exports of $2.861 billion and its imports of $2.906 billion. However, other forms of economic cooperation will increase the total trade between the two countries to $7 billion. PRIVREDNI PREGLED reports that, in 1982, Yugoslav-Soviet trade amounted to a total value of $6.204 billion, including Yugoslavia's exports of $3.435 billion and its imports of $2.769 billion.

In the past, the Yugoslav deliveries to the Soviet Union were hampered by difficulties in transit railway transport through the neighboring countries. Following an agreement between the Yugoslav and Soviet transport specialists in April last year, these difficulties will be resolved through cooperation between the scientific institutes concerned.

In this connection, the Institute of the Belgrade University Faculty of Transport and Communications will cooperate with the related institutes in the countries concerned.